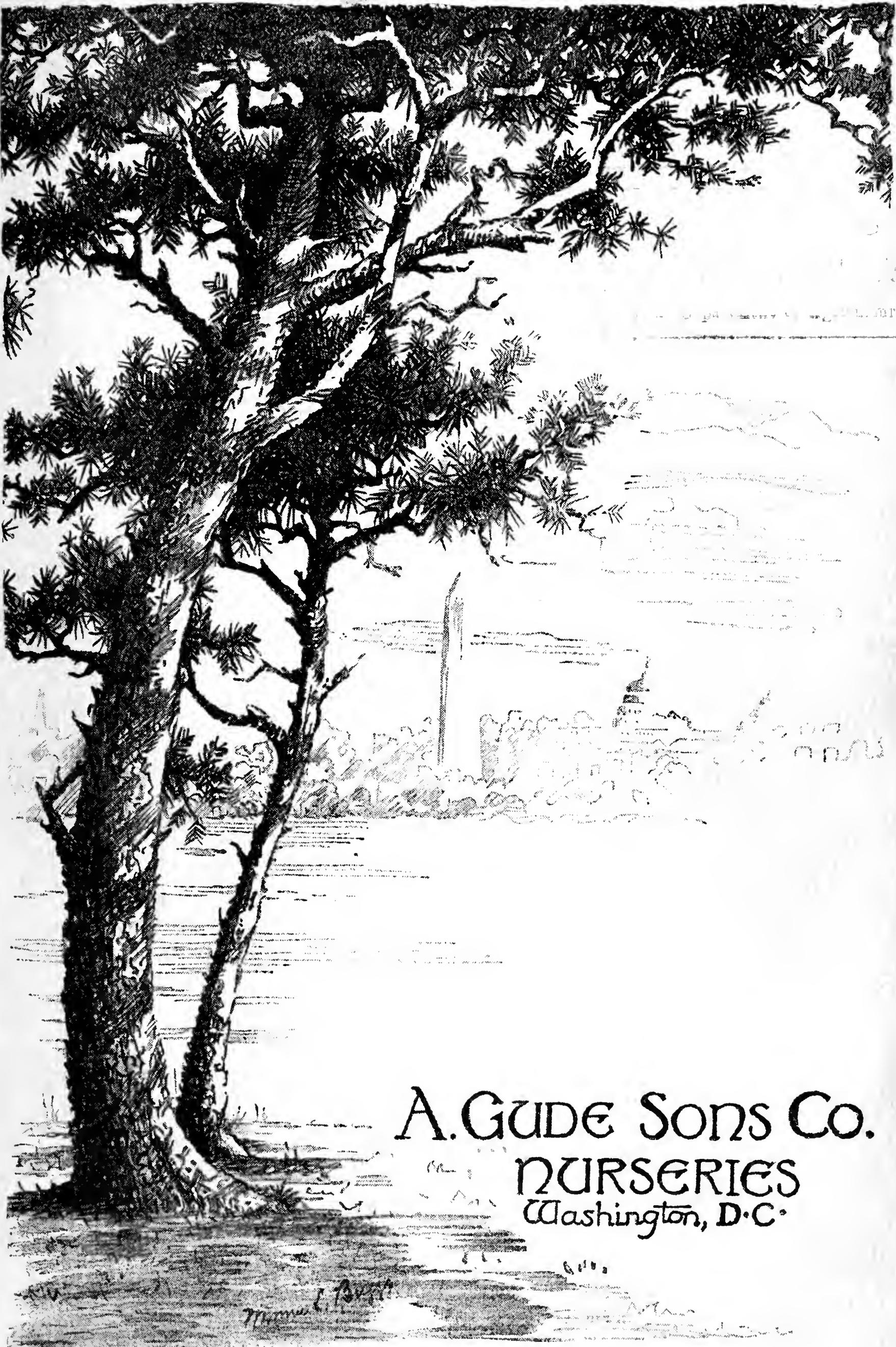
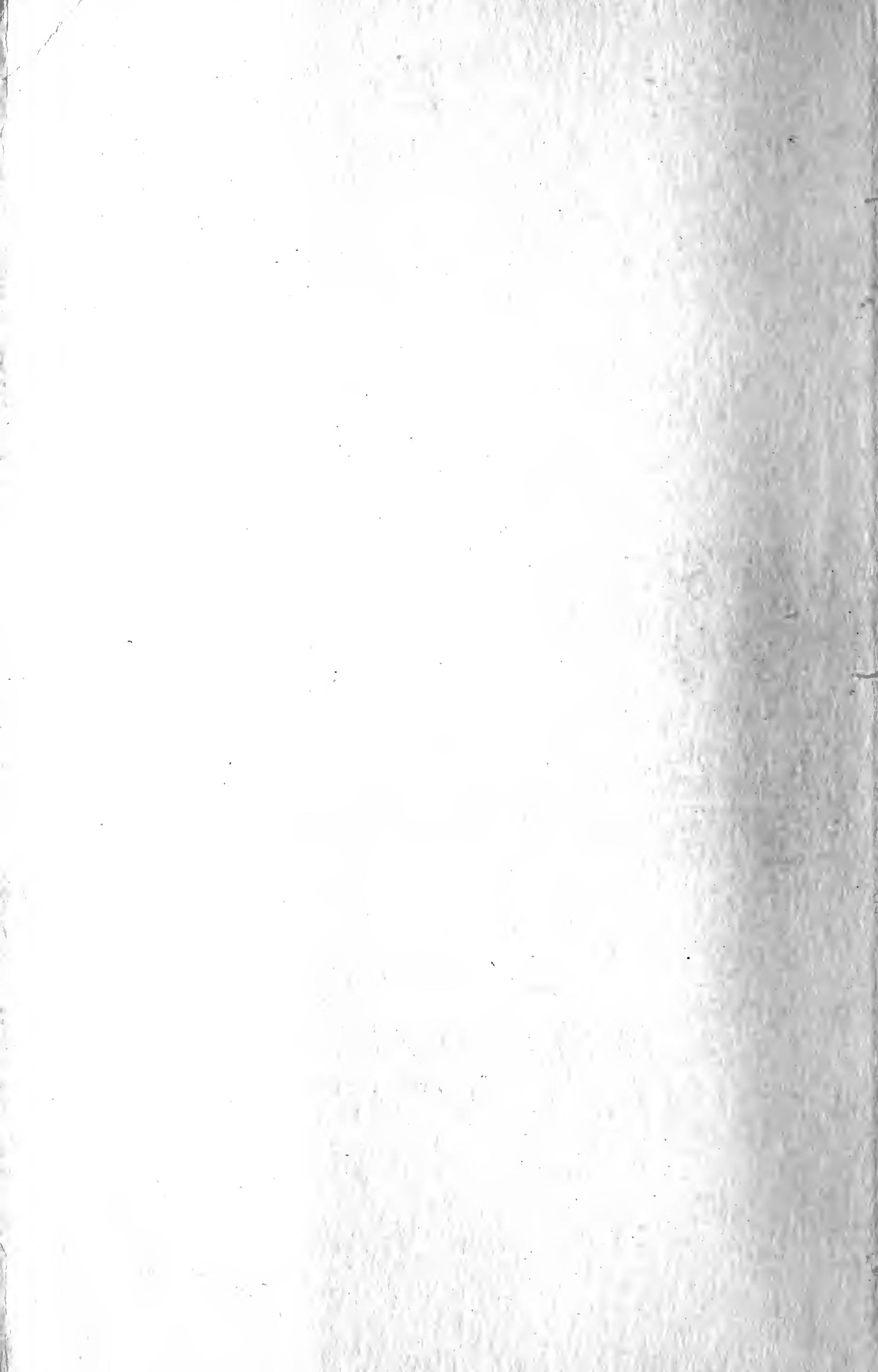


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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



62.93
1939
A. GUDÉ Sons Co.
NURSERIES
Washington, D.C.





**A. GUDE
SONS CO.
LANDSCAPE
DEPARTMENT**

*Please Note the Address of Our
LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT
1318 Eye Street N. W.
National 6880
Washington, D. C.*



*The kiss of the sun for pardon,
The song of the bird for mirth,
One is nearer God's heart in the garden
Than any place else on earth."*

—DOROTHY FRANCES GUERNSEY.



Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C.

Planting by A. Gude Sons Co.

A. Gude Sons Co.

J

In 1886, Adolph Gude, Sr., who had a great inherent love for the things of nature, started in the business of producing plants and flowers, establishing his first small greenhouses in southeast Washington. Several years later, he took into business with him his younger brother, William F., who handled the sale of stock, while Adolph, Sr., continued to handle production under the firm name of A. Gude & Bro. In 1906, the business was incorporated and became Gude Bros. Company. Within a short space of time the business had progressed to include two of the largest growing establishments south of Philadelphia.

In 1921, extensive growth made it advisable to divide the corporation into two distinct and separate firms. Adolph, Sr., retained the original growing establishments, founded a new store at 1318 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C., and incorporated under the name of A. Gude Sons Co. Further development resulted in the purchase of a 375-acre Nursery in Rockville, Maryland, where several hundred acres have been planted in ornamental trees and shrubs in wide variety. The firm established a complete Landscape Department for the execution of plans for every type of garden. A modern range of greenhouses has been constructed for the production of plants and flowers, and for the propagation of nursery stock.

Since the death of Adolph Gude, Sr., the business has been carried forward in accordance with his plans by his son, Adolph E. Gude as President and General Manager, and his daughter, Esther C. M. Gude as Secretary and Treasurer. It continues as a fitting memorial to a man whose vision of beauty extended beyond himself to include his fellow-man.

**LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT
AND OFFICE**

1318 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Phone: National 6880

**NURSERIES—GARDEN AND
FLOWER SHOP**

Frederick Pike, Rockville, Md.

Phone: Rockville 251

Established 1886 . . . Incorporated D. C. 1921

ADOLPH E. GUDE, *President*

E. C. M. GUDE, *Secretary-Treasurer*

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

B. V. TIMCHENKO, *Manager*

J. R. LINTNER, JR. — S. T. QUIST

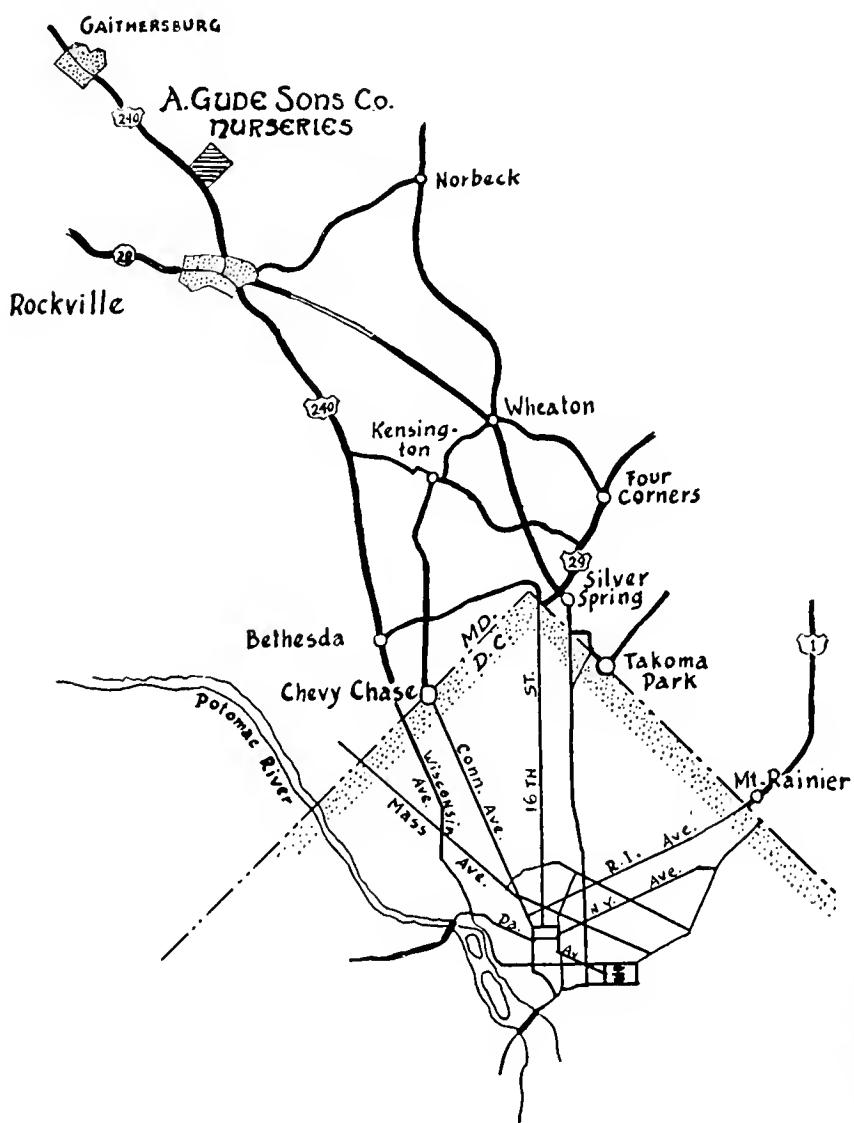
An Invitation

To Visit Our Nurseries

Many thousands of visitors to Washington, D. C., each year admire the magnificent public buildings, and marvel at the appearance of age and permanence which the plantings have given them in so short a time. It has been our privilege to assist in this work of softening the harsh outlines of newly completed stone structures by blending into them the mellow maturity of specimen trees and plant material. A large number of the federal buildings and parks in the nation's capital have been planted by us.

Not less interesting in its results is the painstaking development of private estates, which preserves and enhances the natural beauties by adding only such plantings as will adapt themselves congenially to the existing surroundings.

In our Nurseries, located on the Frederick Pike, two miles north of Rockville, Maryland, several hundred acres are devoted to the culture and propagation of a wide variety of landscape material suitable for every type of planting. We extend to you a most cordial invitation to visit these Nurseries, where you will find specimen trees, evergreens, flowering shrubs, roses, and perennials in profusion.



This map will assist you in visualizing our location, which is within easy driving distance of the capital.

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*Spreading Elms, *Taxus cuspidata*, and *Pachysandra* create a formal approach to a white marble structure.*

Importance of Landscape Planning

Jhe success of any landscaping venture, whether it include the acres of a great estate or confine itself to the modest limits of a small suburban garden, depends primarily on the careful planning which precedes it.

A knowledge of design is as necessary in the development of a harmonious garden as in the construction of a house. An understanding of horticulture is essential; a knowledge of the form, habit and requirements of various plant material. Discreet selection makes possible a succession of bloom from early spring to heavy frost. And finally—endless possibilities lie in the guarded or generous use of soft or gay color in just the proper places. The one creates the garden spot of peace and repose; the other, the quick, brilliant flash at the turn of a path, which catches the most listless eye. Both require careful planning.

We maintain a complete landscape department at 1318 Eye Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., which is at the disposal of our patrons. Our staff of landscape architects is adequately trained to execute plans for any type of garden, whether formal, old-fashioned or naturalistic. We will be glad to have you call and consult with us on the problems pertaining to your garden, and to assist in their solution.





A rough, undeveloped area (left) becomes a delightful garden through careful planning.

It is important that plans be prepared well in advance of the planting season. We suggest that you communicate with us. Careful designing will eliminate the possibility of costly and discouraging mistakes.

The photograph on the opposite page depicts a portion of the ground surrounding a beautiful newly built home. Underbrush and treacherous depressions marked the property and made it a useless area. Carefully our Landscape Department prepared on paper the plans which were to work a complete transformation.

The foundation of the plan brought into use every good tree, every least item of existing natural beauty. Only those flowering trees and shrubs were selected for additional planting which blended perfectly with the woodland setting.

The deepest gully was transformed into a charming pool, from which the water was diverted into a trickling stream. The banks of the stream were planted in ferns and wild flowers, with a wide variety of bulbs to give abundant color at the varying seasons. A winding pathway, laid with irregular stepping stones, led to a comfortably laid rockery, where native flowers and shrubs, skillfully arranged, gave the impression of having grown from seed in the location.

Evergreen Trees

These aristocrats of nature are indispensable for adding the basic qualities of strength and permanence to any garden. Throughout the year they are majestic symbols of endurance, weathering storm and wind with gallant unconcern. In the dead of winter they glow with richest color, and with steadfast loyalty they bind one season to another.

Gracefully they perform their appointed task, whether it be to soften the outlines of wall or window or lift their slender columns to create a formal vista. Used as a background, they intensify the brilliance of blooming plants; nothing could be lovelier than a perennial garden against a hedge of fern-like hemlock. There are those which grow low and spread out feathery branches like protecting wings upon the earth. Many varieties are admirably suited for windbreaks and screens; for providing quietness and privacy. Stately specimens of White Pine and towering Spruce add venerable dignity to any landscape.

Whatever the location, there is a type of evergreen, which, properly used, will beautify it.

Specimen EVERGREENS

Although we have listed only general nursery sizes, we can supply specimen evergreens, in all listed varieties, in any size desired.



Specimen Magnolias, Boxwoods and Hollies.

ABIES • Fir

ABIES balsamea (Balsam Fir). 50'-80'. A splendid, symmetrical specimen tree, widely known for its fragrance. Unusually hardy. Has oblong cones, and dark green needles.

2 to 3 feet	\$3.00
3 to 4 feet	4.00
4 to 5 feet	5.00

A. concolor (White Fir). 70'-100'. Rapid-growing, broadly cone-shaped tree of exceptional merit. Better able to withstand heat and drought than most varieties. Leaves are gray-green.

2 to 3 feet	\$3.00
3 to 4 feet	4.00
4 to 5 feet	5.00

A. concolor violacea (Purple Cone Fir). 60'-70'. A variety of Abies concolor. Its leaves are bluish-white.

2 to 3 feet	\$3.50
3 to 4 feet	4.50

A. fraseri (Fraser Fir). 50'-70'. Also known as the Southern Balsam Fir. Compact growth with purplish foliage; very hardy. Excellent specimen.

2 to 3 feet	\$3.00
3 to 4 feet	4.00
4 to 5 feet	5.00

A. homolepis (Nikko Fir). 50'-60'. The Japanese Fir makes a broad-based pyramid with dense foliage, dark green above, silvery white beneath.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet	4.00

A. nordmanniana (Nordmann Fir). 75'-100'. A native of Asia Minor. Forms a densely-branched narrow pyramid with attractive glossy, silvery-green needles. A majestic specimen.

2 to 3 feet	\$4.00
3 to 4 feet	5.00
4 to 5 feet	7.50

CEDRUS • Cedar

CEDRUS atlantica (Atlas Cedar). Forms a graceful, spreading, conical tree with bluish-green foliage and wide spreading branches. A distinctive specimen.

3 to 4 feet	\$4.50
4 to 5 feet	6.00
5 to 6 feet	8.50

C. atlantica glauca (Blue Atlas Cedar). 35'-60'. Same habit as the above, excepting foliage is glossy silvery-blue.

6 to 8 feet	\$15.00
8 to 10 feet	20.00

C. deodara (Deodar Cedar). 100'. Known as the God-tree of India; long, bluish-green needles thickly set on graceful, pendulous branches. Native of the Himalaya Mountains.

3 to 4 feet	\$5.00
4 to 5 feet	7.50
5 to 6 feet	10.00

C. libani (Cedar of Lebanon). 100'. The well-known Cedar of Lebanon is a stately spreading tree. The foliage is dark green with a silvery tinge. A magnificent specimen.

3 to 4 feet	\$5.00
4 to 5 feet	7.50
5 to 6 feet	10.00

CHAMAECYPARIS
False-Cypress

CHAMAECYPARIS ericoides (Cedar Retinospora). 10' maximum height. A low-growing form of retinospora with bluish-green foliage. Useful for small specimen and background plantings. Foliage becomes bronze in winter.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet	3.50
4 to 5 feet	4.50

C. filifera (Thread Retinospora). 15'. Bushy plant with thread-like, drooping branches; foliage bright green.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet	3.50
4 to 5 feet	5.00

C. filifera aurea (Golden Thread Retinospora). 15'. Similar to C. filifera but with foliage tipped with golden yellow.

18 to 24 inches	\$2.50
2 to 2½ feet	3.50
2½ to 3 feet	4.00

C. obtusa (Hinoki Cypress). 10'-15'. Of Japanese origin; branchlets flattened; lustrous dark-green foliage. Fine as a specimen or for border planting.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet	3.00
4 to 5 feet	4.00

C. obtusa crippsi (Yellow Hinoki Cypress). 10'-15'. Differs from the Hinoki in that its foliage is pale yellow.

18 to 24 inches	\$2.50
2 to 3 feet	3.50
3 to 4 feet	5.00

C. obtusa gracilis (Slender Hinoki Cypress). 10'. A graceful evergreen, as the name implies. Dark green foliage; of pyramidal form.

18 to 24 inches	\$2.50
2 to 3 feet	3.50
3 to 4 feet	5.00

C. obtusa nana (Dwarf Hinoki Cypress). 3'-4'. Similar to the Hinoki Cypress but of lower growth.

12 to 15 inches	\$3.00
15 to 18 inches	4.00
18 to 24 inches	6.00

C. pisifera (Sawara Cypress). 35'. Of tall, pyramidal shape with broad, flat foliage of deep green.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet	2.75
4 to 5 feet	3.50
5 to 6 feet	5.00

C. pisifera aurea (Golden Sawara Cypress). 35' Same as the above, excepting its young growth is golden-yellow.

2 to 2½ feet	\$2.00
2½ to 3 feet	2.50
3 to 4 feet	3.00
4 to 5 feet	4.00

C. plumosa (Plume Retinospora). 35'. Dense conical habit with feathery branchlets and bluish-green leaves, silvery on the under side. Once popular for foundation planting but should be used as a specimen or in the border.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet	2.50
4 to 5 feet	3.50
5 to 6 feet	5.00

C. plumosa argentea (Silver-tip Retinospora). 30'. Similar in habit to the Plume Retinospora. Foliage, however, is tipped with silvery-white.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet	3.00
4 to 5 feet	4.00

C. plumosa aurea (Golden Plume Retinospora). 25'. A form of retinospora with yellow leaves.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet	3.50
4 to 5 feet	4.50

C. plumosa sulphurea (Sulphur Moss Retinospora). 25'. Another form with sulphur yellow leaves.

2 to 3 feet	\$3.00
3 to 4 feet	4.50

C. squarrosa (Moss Cypress). 30'. Of pyramidal bushy habit with feathery branchlets. Fine specimen or border plant.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet	3.50
4 to 5 feet	5.00

CRYPTOMERIA

CRYPTOMERIA Jindai sugi. Compact, with closely set foliage. Unusual in habit.

4 to 5 feet	\$9.00
5 to 6 feet	12.00

C. Bandai sugi. Exquisite specimen, with dense, dark-green foliage.

4 to 5 feet	\$9.00
5 to 6 feet	12.00

C. japonica dacrydioides (Japanese Temple Cedar). 25'-30'. Leaves brownish and closely set; magnificent when mature.

3 to 4 feet	\$5.00
4 to 5 feet	7.50

C. japonica lobbi (Lobb Cryptomeria). 20'-30'. When young, the foliage is a tender light green; the mature plants, however, are tinged with bronze in winter. The irregular character of the foliage is most striking. The Japanese use these trees for temple planting; considered one of the most unusual of all specimen evergreens.

3 to 4 feet	\$3.50
4 to 5 feet	6.00
5 to 6 feet	7.50
6 to 7 feet	10.00

CUPRESSUS • Cypress

CUPRESSUS lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress). This is of the family of the true



A stately Cryptomeria adds dignity to the landscape.

cypress. Compact in habit; new growth yellow turning to silvery blue. Hardy in the Middle Atlantic States and southward.

2 to 3 feet	\$3.00
3 to 4 feet	6.00
4 to 5 feet	8.00

ILEX • Holly

ILEX aquifolium (English Holly). 40'. Has been cultivated in England for centuries. Shining, spiny foliage; blooms in May and June on growth of previous year. Berries scarlet. Native to Europe and Asia. A fine specimen.

2 to 3 feet	\$5.00
3 to 4 feet	7.50

I. opaca (American Holly). 40'-50'. The true American holly. Glossy dark green, sharp-toothed leaves; flowers in June. Berries red. One of America's finest broad-leaved hardy evergreen specimen trees.

3 to 4 feet	\$5.00
4 to 5 feet	7.50
5 to 6 feet	12.00
6 to 7 feet	15.00

JUNIPERUS • Juniper

JUNIPERUS chinensis (Chinese Juniper). 15'-20'. An ornamental specimen tree

of columnar form with sharp, light blue-green foliage.

3 to 4 feet	\$4.00
4 to 5 feet	6.00
5 to 6 feet	8.00

J. chinensis albo-variegata (Whiteleaf Chinese Juniper). 6'-8'. Makes a small, formal pyramid. The gray-green foliage is interspersed with creamy-white branchlets.

2 to 3 feet	\$3.00
3 to 4 feet	4.00
4 to 5 feet	6.00

J. chinensis columnaris (Columnar Chinese Juniper). 15'-20'. A columnar type of Chinese Juniper; stately and ornamental. Has bluish-green foliage.

4 to 5 feet	\$5.00
5 to 6 feet	7.50
6 to 7 feet	10.00

J. chinensis Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer Juniper). 6'. A justly popular and very handsome plant with spreading, plume-like branches covered with feathery, gray-green foliage. Fine for hedges, entrance plantings, foundations and groups.

2 to 3 feet	\$3.00
3 to 4 feet	5.00
4 to 5 feet	7.00

J. chinensis sargentii (Sargent Juniper). 1½'. A prostrate shrub with creep-



A background
of Evergreen Trees
serves to accent
the flowering beauty
of Azaleas.

ing stems. Foliage bluish-green. Useful as a ground cover, on dry banks and in the rock garden.

2 to 3 feet	\$5.00
3 to 4 feet	6.00

J. communis (Common Juniper). 25'.

A tall columnar evergreen, widely used in formal plantings. Gray-green foliage.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet	3.00
4 to 5 feet	4.00
5 to 6 feet	5.00

J. communis aurea (Golden Juniper).

18''. Forms broad patches with light golden-yellow foliage in spring.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet	3.50

J. communis depressa (prostrata)

(Prostrate Juniper). 3'-4'. A popular, low-growing Juniper. Foliage silvery gray-green. An ideal evergreen for the rock garden.

2 to 3 feet	\$3.00
3 to 4 feet	4.50
4 to 5 feet	6.00

J. communis depressa plumosa (Purple Spreading Juniper).

2'-3'. A form similar to the above; fine for the rock garden and dry slopes. Foliage turns purple in winter.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet	3.50
4 to 5 feet	5.00

J. communis hibernica (Irish Juniper).

20'. Columnar in form; widely used as accent in background plantings, formal gardens, and where space is limited. Gray-green foliage.

2 to 3 feet	\$1.75
3 to 4 feet	2.50
4 to 5 feet	4.00

J. communis suecica (Swedish Juniper).

25'. Upright, compact growth. Bushier than the Irish Juniper; leaves gray-green.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet	3.00
4 to 5 feet	4.00

J. communis suecica nana (Dwarf Swedish Juniper). 4'-6'. A variety of the Swedish Juniper smaller than the species.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet	3.00

J. excelsa stricta (Spiny Greek Juniper). 8'-10'. Very compact, symmetrical plant of erect, conical outline; blue-green foliage.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet	4.00
4 to 5 feet	6.00

J. horizontalis (Creeping Juniper). 1'. A prostrate form with long branches clinging

closely to the ground. Foliage is blue-green. Useful in the rock garden, on banks and rocky slopes.

18 to 24 inches	\$1.75
2 to 3 feet	2.50

J. horizontalis douglasii (Waukegan Juniper). 1'-1½'. Trailing branches; handsome steel-blue foliage which turns purplish in winter.

2 to 3 feet	\$3.00
3 to 4 feet	5.00

J. japonica (Japanese Juniper). A dense, low shrub with spreading, light-green foliage. Sometimes procumbent branches. Useful in the rock garden.

18 to 24 inches	\$2.50
2 to 3 feet	4.00

J. procumbens (Trailing Juniper). 1'. A spreading evergreen of flat trailing growth. Makes a splendid ground-cover and a handsome ornament in the rock garden.

2 to 3 feet	\$4.00
3 to 4 feet	5.00

J. sabina (Savin Juniper). 6'. One of the finest low-growing spreading evergreens. A perfect plant for the rock garden and on barren hillsides. Maintains its deep green color throughout the winter.

2 to 3 feet	\$3.00
3 to 4 feet	4.00

J. sabina tamariscifolia (Tamarix Savin Juniper). 2'. A flat, spreading plant of soft, feathery texture. It retains its splendid bright green color throughout the winter.

2 to 3 feet	\$5.00
3 to 4 feet	6.00

J. scopulorum (Colorado Juniper). 30'. Compact columnar growth with yellowish-green foliage. Fruit bright blue.

2 to 2½ feet	\$4.00
2½ to 3 feet	5.50

J. squamata (Japanese Trailing Juniper). 2'. An excellent, low-growing variety. Flat, bluish-green foliage on usually up-turned branchlets. Useful in the rock garden.

2 to 2½ feet	\$4.00
2½ to 3 feet	5.00

J. squamata meyeri (Meyer Juniper). 3'-4'. A "different" Juniper of unusual and interesting outline. The irregular branches with numerous branchlets are densely covered with rather long, silvery-blue foliage which in winter is tipped with lavender.

2 to 2½ feet	\$3.00
2½ to 3 feet	4.00

J. virginiana (Redcedar). 40'. The true Redcedar so frequently seen in the Middle

Atlantic States. Of tall, columnar habit with dark green foliage.

5 to 6 feet	\$4.00
6 to 7 feet	5.00
7 to 8 feet	7.50

J. virginiana cannarti (Cannart Redcedar). 15'. A pyramidal form with dark green tufted leaves.

4 to 5 feet	\$7.00
5 to 6 feet	10.00

J. virginiana glauca (Silver Redcedar). 25'. Similar to the above; leaves have a pleasant silvery-blue tone.

4 to 5 feet	\$4.00
5 to 6 feet	6.00
6 to 7 feet	10.00

J. virginiana kosteri (Koster Redcedar). 3'-4'. A low-growing form of juniper with glossy leaves and gracefully arching branches.

4 to 5 feet	\$8.50
5 to 6 feet	12.00
6 to 7 feet	

J. virginiana schotti (Schott Redcedar). 12'-15'. Makes a compact, formal column of bright, rich green.

4 to 5 feet	\$7.50
5 to 6 feet	9.00
6 to 7 feet	12.00

J. virginiana venusta. 15'. Of columnar habit; leaves shiny dark green.

2 to 3 feet	\$4.00
3 to 4 feet	5.50

LIBOCEDRUS decurrens (Incense Cedar). 75'-100'. One of the most fragrant of all evergreen trees. Forms a symmetrical narrow pyramid with frond-like branchlets. Bright green, feathery foliage; bark cinnamon red.

6 to 8 feet	\$12.00
8 to 10 feet	20.00
10 to 12 feet	30.00

MAGNOLIAS

MAGNOLIA grandiflora (Evergreen Magnolia). 60'-75'. Frequently referred to as Bull-Bay. This noble evergreen, like the holly, is one of the most popular of the broad-leaved types. The glossy leaves are 8" long. Its fragrant white blossoms are borne in the spring. Of very ornamental and striking appearance.

3 to 4 feet	\$4.00
4 to 5 feet	6.00
5 to 6 feet	10.00

PICEA • Spruce

PICEA canadensis (alba) (White Spruce). 70'. Native to Canada, this fast-

Towering Cedars, 40 to 50 feet in height, were moved by us to this barren location during the development of the area.



growing evergreen is hardy in the most severe climates. Drooping branchlets; bluish-green foliage.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet	3.00
4 to 5 feet	4.00

P. engelmanni (Engelmann Spruce).

75'-100'. One of the hardiest of all evergreens. Fine specimen tree. Foliage bluish-green.

2 to 3 feet	\$4.00
3 to 4 feet	5.00
4 to 5 feet	7.50

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). 100'. One

of the most popular of all evergreen trees. Makes a majestic specimen. Has stiff, dark green needles and drooping branchlets.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet	3.00
4 to 5 feet	4.00
5 to 6 feet	5.00
6 to 8 feet	8.00

P. excelsa gregoryana (Gregory

Spruce). 2'. A dwarf variety with very short, crowded branches covered with pale green foliage.

15 to 18 inches	\$3.00
18 to 24 inches	4.50

P. excelsa maxwelli (Maxwell Spruce).

2'. A pygmy variety of the P. excelsa with stubby branches covered with long pale green leaves.

12 to 15 inches	\$3.50
15 to 18 inches	4.50

P. excelsa pendula (Weeping Spruce).

A curious weeping form with branches seemingly inverted. Very picturesque.

2 to 3 feet	\$5.00
3 to 4 feet	7.50
4 to 5 feet	10.00

P. glauca conica (Dwarf Alberta

Spruce). 4'-5'. An unusually interesting dwarf variety. The pointed, light green plants grow little more than an inch each year. Excellent in the rock garden.

12 to 15 inches	\$2.50
15 to 18 inches	3.50
18 to 24 inches	5.00

P. orientalis (Oriental Spruce). 75'.

Native to Asia Minor. Branchlets slightly drooping; leaves crowded, glossy dark green.

18 to 24 inches	\$3.50
2 to 3 feet	5.00
3 to 4 feet	7.50
4 to 5 feet	10.00

Hundreds of Magnolias, such as this specimen which we planted at the Lincoln Memorial, have been successfully grown and planted by us.



P. pungens (Colorado Spruce). 60'-70'. This native of Colorado and neighboring states is well known throughout America for its unusual blue-green foliage and striking character. Fine as a specimen or in border plantings.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet	3.00
4 to 5 feet	4.00
5 to 6 feet	5.00
6 to 8 feet	8.00

P. pungens glauca (Blue Colorado Spruce). 60'. Similar in character to the Colorado Spruce, except that the foliage is more silvery blue. A remarkable specimen.

2 to 3 feet	\$3.00
3 to 4 feet	4.50
4 to 5 feet	7.50
5 to 6 feet	10.00
6 to 8 feet	12.50

P. pungens kosteri (Koster Blue Spruce). 50'. A variety of P. glauca. Very symmetrical, with brilliant silvery blue foliage; a conspicuous specimen tree.

2 to 3 feet	\$5.00
3 to 4 feet	7.50
4 to 5 feet	10.00
5 to 6 feet	15.00
6 to 7 feet	20.00

P. pungens moerheimi (Moerheim Blue Spruce). 40'. Another variety of P. pungens resembling the kosteri variety, but with larger needles of deeper blue.

2 to 3 feet	\$6.00
3 to 4 feet	9.00
4 to 5 feet	12.00

PINUS • Pine

PINUS cembra (Swiss Stone Pine). 35'-50'. Very slow-growing pine; native to Europe and northern Asia. Hardy; dark green foliage.

2 to 3 feet	\$7.50
3 to 4 feet	10.00
4 to 5 feet	15.00

P. densiflora (Japanese Red Pine). 60'. A fast-growing pine, native to Japan. Hardy as far north as New England. Bluish-green foliage.

5 to 6 feet	\$5.00
6 to 8 feet	8.00
8 to 10 feet	12.00

P. densiflora globosa (Japanese Globe Pine). A dwarf, globose form of the above.

2 to 3 feet	\$5.00
3 to 4 feet	7.50

P. densiflora umbraculifera (Umbrella Pine). A dwarf dense form with a wide flat head shaped like an umbrella.

2 to 3 feet	\$5.00
3 to 4 feet	7.50

P. excelsa (Himalayan Pine). 100'. Handsome tree of somewhat loose habit. Graceful, pendulous foliage.

2 to 3 feet	\$3.00
3 to 4 feet	4.00
4 to 5 feet	6.00
5 to 6 feet	8.00

P. jeffreyi (Jeffrey Pine). 100'. An amazing specimen tree. Has needles 8 inches long; cones reach the astounding length of 12 inches. Ornamental in the extreme.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet	3.50
4 to 5 feet	5.00
6 to 7 feet	7.50

P. montana (Swiss Mountain Pine). 8'-10'. A low-growing evergreen, suitable for planting in the rock garden, foundation, or in front of mass plantings. Dark green foliage; extremely hardy.

2 to 3 feet	\$3.00
3 to 4 feet	6.00
4 to 5 feet	8.00

P. montana mughus (Mugho Pine). 4'-5'. A dwarf evergreen of semi-spherical shape. Has stiff, dark green needles; very picturesque. Especially adapted for planting in the rock garden, on slopes, or for massing in front of taller-growing specimens.

18 to 24 inches	\$2.50
2 to 2½ feet	3.00
2½ to 3 feet	4.00
3 to 4 feet	7.50

P. nigra (Austrian Pine). 60'-70'. One of the finest specimen evergreens. Has long, stiff, dark green foliage. Hardy throughout the U. S.

5 to 6 feet	\$7.50
6 to 7 feet	10.00
7 to 8 feet	12.00

P. resinosa (Red Pine). 60'-70'. This native of the U. S. is a fine ornamental tree. Its resin makes it one of the most fragrant of evergreens.

4 to 5 feet	\$5.00
5 to 6 feet	6.00
6 to 8 feet	10.00
8 to 10 feet	15.00

P. rigida (Pitch Pine). 75'-100'. An evergreen with long, stiff, spreading dark green foliage. Hardy as far north as New Brunswick. A striking specimen.

4 to 5 feet	\$5.00
5 to 6 feet	6.00
6 to 8 feet	10.00
8 to 10 feet	15.00

P. strobus (White Pine). 75'-100'. Probably the most widely used of all pines. As a specimen, in groups, as a windbreak, or for massing, the white pine is without a peer. One

of the most valued of all trees for lumber; fine for re-foresting. Has long, soft, bluish-green foliage and cylindrical cones about 4 inches long. Native to eastern North America.

5 to 6 feet	\$5.00
6 to 7 feet	6.00
7 to 8 feet	9.00
8 to 10 feet	12.00

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). 50'-70'. A remarkable evergreen with long, stiff, twisted bluish-green foliage. Native to Europe and Asia. One of the hardiest.

5 to 6 feet	\$5.00
6 to 7 feet	6.00
7 to 8 feet	9.00
8 to 10 feet	12.00

P. thunbergi (Japanese Black Pine). 100'. A native of Japan; sharp-pointed, bright green foliage. Fine as a specimen.

4 to 5 feet	\$4.00
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5 to 6 feet	*6.00
6 to 8 feet	10.00
8 to 10 feet	12.00

PSEUDOTSUGA douglasii (Douglas Fir). 100'. Tall, pyramidal conifer with mostly horizontal branches and pendulous branchlets; dark green foliage. One of the finest of the conifers.

3 to 4 feet	\$4.00
4 to 5 feet	5.00
5 to 6 feet	7.50
6 to 8 feet	12.00

P. douglasii pendula (Weeping Douglas Fir). Hardy and adaptable for ornament. Has drooping branchlets and bluish leaves.

12 to 18 inches	\$3.50
18 to 24 inches	5.00

SCIADOPITYS verticillata (Umbrella Pine). 50'-75'. A slow-growing Japanese evergreen tree of high ornamental value. Derives its name from the tufts of needles arranged on branches in umbrella-like fashion.

12 to 15 inches	\$2.00
15 to 18 inches	3.00
18 to 24 inches	4.00
2 to 2½ feet	5.50

TAXUS • Yew

TAXUS baccata (English Yew). 25'-50'. A stately specimen tree with very dark green foliage and brilliant red berries. Spreading branches form a broad, low head. One of the most interesting plants.

18 to 24 inches	\$2.50
2 to 2½ feet	4.00
2½ to 3 feet	5.00
3 to 4 feet	7.50

T. baccata adpressa erecta (Upright Shortleaf English Yew). Tree-like shrub, with erect branches and short foliage of a pleasant olive-green color. Originated in England.

18 to 24 inches	\$3.00
2 to 2½ feet	4.00
2½ to 3 feet	5.00

T. baccata fastigiata (Irish Yew). 10'. Columnar compact growth with very dark, short, green needles.

15 to 18 inches	\$4.00
18 to 24 inches	7.50

T. baccata repandens (Spreading English Yew). A splendid evergreen for foundation planting or for use in front of taller-growing trees. Of graceful, prostrate growth; very dark green foliage, characteristic of most yews.

18 to 24 inches	\$3.00
2 to 2½ feet	4.00
2½ to 3 feet	6.00



One of the most stately and gracious elements in a landscape is the White Pine. Its restful green masses dominate the outdoor picture and form a pleasant background for small plants.

T. baccata washingtoni (Washington Yew). 6'-8'. A vigorous grower, with long golden-yellow needles.

18 to 24 inches	\$4.00
2 to 2½ feet	7.50

T. canadensis (Canada Yew). 2'-2½'.

This ornamental variety of yew is well adapted to shady locations; bears bright red fruit. Suitable for use wherever a low-growing evergreen is required.

18 to 24 inches	\$3.50
2 to 2½ feet	5.00
2½ to 3 feet	6.50

T. cuspidata (Japanese Yew). 10'.

Probably the most popular of all yews. A compact, spreading evergreen useful for foundations, as a specimen, and for mass planting. Not subject to injury from dust-and-smoke-laden city atmosphere.

18 to 24 inches	\$3.00
2 to 2½ feet	4.00
2½ to 3 feet	6.00
3 to 3½ feet	9.00
3½ to 4 feet	12.00
4 to 5 feet	17.50
5 to 6 feet	25.00

T. cuspidata capitata (Upright Japanese Yew). 25'-40'. Unsurpassed among evergreen trees. Brilliant green in summer, darker in winter. Particularly beautiful in spring when covered with bright yellow-green tassles of new growth.

18 to 24 inches	\$3.00
2 to 2½ feet	4.00
2½ to 3 feet	6.00
3 to 3½ feet	7.50
3½ to 4 feet	10.00
4 to 5 feet	15.00
5 to 6 feet	20.00
6 to 7 feet	35.00

T. cuspidata intermedia (Hybrid Yew).

12'-15'. Hybrid variety of the T. cuspidata. Rich dark green foliage.

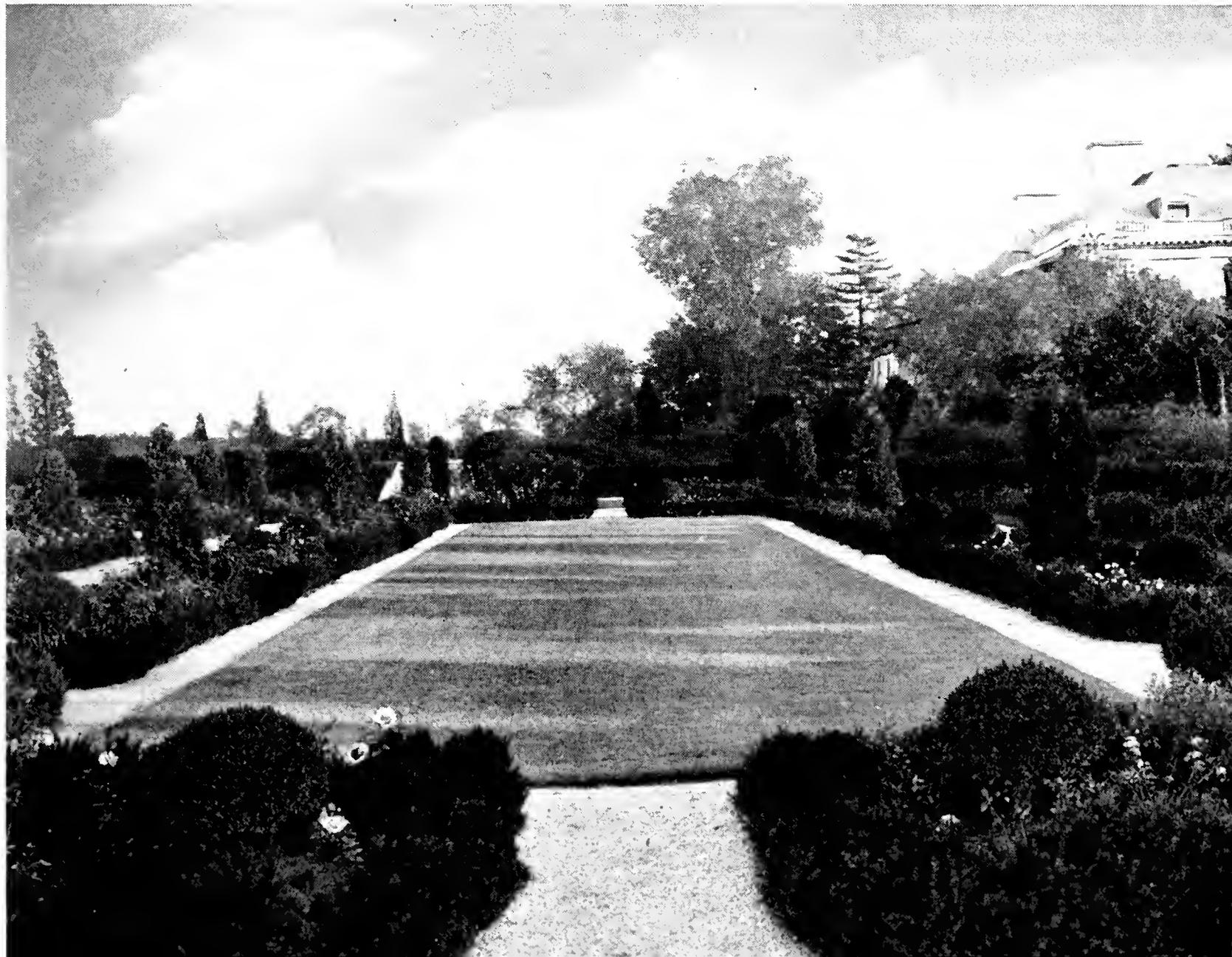
18 to 24 inches	\$3.00
2 to 2½ feet	4.00
2½ to 3 feet	6.00
3 to 3½ feet	8.00

T. cuspidata hicksii (Hicks Yew). A popular horticultural form of columnar habit.

2 to 2½ feet	\$4.00
2½ to 3 feet	6.00
3½ to 4 feet	7.50

The compact, dark green foliage of Taxus cuspidata nana lends itself perfectly to the formal garden.

Mattie Edwards Hewitt



T. cuspidata nana (brevifolia) (Dwarf Japanese Yew). 2'-3'. A short-needled, dark green evergreen of unusually dignified character. Well adapted for foundation planting. A native of Japan.

15 to 18 inches	\$3.00
18 to 24 inches	6.00
2 to 2½ feet	8.00
2½ to 3 feet	15.00

THUJA • Arborvitae

THUJA occidentalis (American Arborvitae). 15'-30'. A columnar evergreen, widely used as an accent plant in mass plantings; also excellent for hedges, as windbreaks and as specimens. Very hardy; lacy yellowish-green foliage.

2 to 3 feet	\$1.50
3 to 4 feet	2.00
4 to 5 feet	3.00
5 to 6 feet	4.00
6 to 8 feet	6.00

T. occidentalis compacta (Parson's Arborvitae). 3'-4'. Almost globe shape; of very dense habit. Foliage bright green.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.50
3 to 3½ feet	3.50

T. occidentalis pyramidalis douglasii (Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae). 10'-15'. Dense pyramidal form with fern-like branches.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet	3.00
4 to 5 feet	4.00
5 to 6 feet	5.00

T. occidentalis elegantissima (Golden-tipped Arborvitae). 10'-15'. Of pyramidal habit, gilded all over in early spring with new shoots of bright yellow.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet	3.00
4 to 5 feet	4.00
5 to 6 feet	5.00

T. occidentalis ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb Arborvitae). 4'-6'. Low-growing globular evergreen.

18 to 24 inches	\$1.50
2 to 2½ feet	2.25
2½ to 3 feet	3.00

T. occidentalis globosa (Globe Arborvitae). 3'-4'. Dwarf globose form with bright green leaves. Suitable for use as a specimen or in hedges.

18 to 24 inches	\$1.75
2 to 3 feet	2.50
3 to 4 feet	4.00

T. occidentalis, Little Gem (Little Gem Arborvitae). 1½'-2'. Lilliputian in size;

has dark green foliage and globular form.*
12 to 15 inches \$1.50
15 to 18 inches 2.50

T. occidentalis lutea (George Peabody Arborvitae). 10'-15'. Conspicuous golden-yellow variety of columnar habit.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet	3.00
4 to 5 feet	4.00
5 to 6 feet	5.00

T. occidentalis plicata (Moss Arborvitae). 10'-12'. Formal pyramid with much flattened branchlets.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet	3.00
4 to 5 feet	4.00
5 to 6 feet	5.00

T. occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitae). 20'-30'. Of dense pyramidal habit with dark green foliage, retaining its brilliant color throughout the winter. Fine as an accent or specimen.

3 to 4 feet	\$2.50
4 to 5 feet	3.50
5 to 6 feet	5.00
6 to 7 feet	6.00
7 to 8 feet	7.50

T. occidentalis rosenthali (Rosenthal Arborvitae). 6'-10'. Columnar; leaves glossy dark green, especially in winter. The new branchlets are decorated with small whitish globules.

3 to 4 feet	\$3.50
4 to 5 feet	4.00
5 to 6 feet	5.00
6 to 7 feet	6.00
7 to 8 feet	7.50

T. occidentalis vervaeneana (Vervaene Arborvitae). 8'-12'. This small-growing arborvitae has very dense, greenish-yellow foliage in the springtime; bronzy branchlets in winter.

3 to 4 feet	\$3.50
4 to 5 feet	4.00
5 to 6 feet	5.00
6 to 7 feet	6.00
7 to 8 feet	7.50

T. occidentalis wareana (Siberian Arborvitae). 12'-15'. Lower growing and denser than most arborvitae, making it excellent for hedges or mass planting.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet	3.50
4 to 5 feet	5.00

T. orientalis aurea conspicua (biota) (Goldspire Arborvitae). 7'-8'. Compact golden-yellow suffused with green; a colorful addition to the mass planting.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet	4.00

T. orientalis aurea nana (biota) (Berckman's Golden Arborvitae). 2½'-3'. Slow-growing, of dense pyramidal habit. Golden-green foliage; changes to bronze in winter.

18 to 24 inches	\$2.00
2 to 2½ feet	3.00
2½ to 3 feet	4.00

T. orientalis compacta (biota) (Siebold Arborvitae). 3'-4'. Dwarf, compact. Useful as a specimen or for hedge planting. Foliage bright yellow in spring.

2 to 2½ feet	\$2.50
2½ to 3 feet	3.00
3 to 4 feet	3.75
4 to 5 feet	5.50

T. orientalis elegantissima (biota) (Yellow Column Arborvitae). 7'-8'. Slender tree covered in spring with bright yellow foliage, becoming yellowish-green in summer; dark golden-bronze in winter.

2 to 2½ feet	\$2.00
2½ to 3 feet	3.00
3 to 3½ feet	4.00

TSUGA • Hemlock

TSUGA canadensis (Canada Hemlock). 75'-90'. Well known throughout the eastern United States. A magnificent hemlock with slender drooping branches and distinct pleasing color. Is adaptable to almost any use in the landscape. Fine as a specimen and for informal groups; can also be trained into an excellent dense hedge.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet	3.50
4 to 5 feet	4.50
5 to 6 feet	6.00
6 to 7 feet	7.50
7 to 8 feet	10.00

T. canadensis pendula (Sargent Weeping Hemlock). 4'-6'. Flat-topped shrub

with wide-spreading branches drooping at the tips.

2 to 3 feet	\$6.00
3 to 3½ feet	8.00
3½ to 4 feet	10.00

T. caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock). 40'-50'. Similar in habit to the Canada Hemlock but more compact. The foliage resembles that of the Yew in richness of color as well as shape. Suitable to the same conditions as the Canada Hemlock.

2 to 3 feet	\$3.00
3 to 4 feet	4.00
4 to 5 feet	5.00
5 to 6 feet	7.50
6 to 7 feet	10.00



"A garden is a lovesome thing even in the winter."

Accuse not Nature, she hath done her part;
Do thou but thine!"

—Milton

Large Tree Moving

The transplanting of large trees from one location to another is considered the height of horticultural engineering skill. Extreme care and a complete knowledge of the work is necessary if the project is to be successful.

There are two principal landscaping considerations which have advanced the practice of transporting large trees from one spot to another; (1) immediate effect; (2) comfort. It is readily recognized that large trees not only hold a very important place in the landscaping scheme from an artistic point of view, but that they serve well to reduce the temperature in summer and to protect the home from icy blasts in winter.

The grounds around the public buildings in the nation's capital are excellent examples of what can be accomplished in the moving of large trees. Practically every building has been planted for immediate effect, with results which are obvious and pleasing to everyone. In the development of large estates, a background of age and permanence is obtained by the planting of mature specimens. It is amazing how readily a few large trees will establish a comfortable relationship between a new home and its surroundings.

The cost of moving large trees is actually not great in comparison with the value which they add to the property. Younger trees, of about 6-inch caliper, can be transplanted for a very moderate sum. By selecting a variety whose natural growth is rapid, most satisfying results can be realized.



The largest Ginkgo Tree ever transplanted in Washington.



Bare-root method of moving an American Elm.

Care of Trees—Tree Surgery

Under favorable conditions, most trees thrive to a ripe old age. They are quick to respond to attention and show their appreciation of watering and feeding by a more abundant growth. An undernourished tree falls easy prey to the onslaughts of its enemies, just as an undernourished child becomes an easy victim of disease.

Young trees, encouraged by regular feedings, will grow much more rapidly than if the process is left entirely to nature. All too frequently, home owners who faithfully water their gardens, forget that trees crave moisture also.

Serious damage to magnificent trees often results from storms or the attacks of insects; decay sets in and progresses rapidly unless the proper attention is given. In tree surgery, the method of procedure is to clear away every vestige of decay, cauterize the wound, and close it, in much the same manner in which a dental cavity is handled.

We maintain a staff of workmen, especially trained in the care of trees. In addition to cavity treatment, our service includes feeding, spraying and pruning.



A shaded walk, canopied with natural green, offers a refreshing invitation on a warm summer day.

Deciduous Trees

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In this magnificent group belong all the trees which shed their leaves in winter. They are lavish with their beauty, spreading wide canopies of green to give shade and shelter. Some varieties accent the landscape with foliage of a deep, glowing red; others have leaves of a mahogany or mulberry hue. Even when leafless, many of them are of such majestic design and have such striking bark formations that they are unique and beautiful during their dormant season.

In autumn, the deciduous trees burst into a full symphony of color: orange and crimson and gold. They fling their brilliant tones against the sky as if to stage a grand finale to the passing garden season. And perhaps no display of all the year fills the universe with such a golden glory.

These trees may be planted at any time. However, the best results are obtained by moving them during their dormant period, between autumn and early spring.

Large TREES

Although we have listed only general nursery sizes, we have specimens in all listed varieties in any size desired. Ball and Burlap (B. & B.) will be charged extra according to the size, except where noted.

ACER • Maple

ACER dasycarpum (Silver Maple). 120'. Fast-growing, graceful tree with deeply cut, dark green foliage, silvery white underneath.

8 to 10 feet—1½ to 1¾ inches cal.	\$2.50
10 to 12 feet—1½ to 2 inches cal.	3.00
12 to 14 feet—2½ to 3 inches cal.	5.00
14 to 16 feet—3 to 3½ inches cal.	7.50

A. dasycarpum wieri (Wier Cutleaf Maple). 60'-80'. Slender branches majestically arching; leaves deeply divided into cut lobes. A good specimen.

8 to 10 feet	\$3.00
10 to 12 feet	4.00
12 to 14 feet	7.50

A. ginnala (Amur Maple). 12'-20'. A graceful shrub-like tree of dense twiggy habit. Fine in masses and for shutting out unsightly views. Colorful in autumn.

6 to 8 feet	\$3.50
8 to 10 feet	5.00

A. palmatum (Japanese Maple). 12'-15'. (B. & B.) Small shrub-like tree of graceful habit and dense, cut foliage. Beautiful

shades of green and red in spring, green in summer, and scarlet in autumn.

2 to 2½ feet	\$3.00
2½ to 3 feet	4.00
3 to 4 feet	5.00
5 to 6 feet	10.00

A. palmatum atropurpureum (Bloodleaf Japanese Maple). 12'-15'. (B. & B.) Habit same as the above, but the foliage retains its blood-red to purplish-red color throughout the summer.

15 to 18 inches	\$2.00
18 to 24 inches	3.00
2 to 2½ feet	4.00
2½ to 3 feet	5.00
3 to 4 feet	7.50
4 to 5 feet	10.00

A. palmatum atropurpureum dissectum (Purple Cutleaf Japanese Maple). 5'-6'. (B. & B.) A very dwarf form of the palmatum distinguished by the deeply incised or cut foliage of a deep purple-red.

15 to 18 inches	\$3.50
18 to 24 inches	5.00
2 to 2½ feet	7.50

A. palmatum dissectum (Green Cutleaf Japanese Maple). 4'-6'. (B. & B.) Similar

to the above except for the green leaves. Useful as a specimen or in the border planting.

15 to 18 inches	\$3.50
18 to 24 inches	5.00
2 to 2½ feet	7.50

A. *platanoides* (*Norway Maple*). 50'-

75'. Its dense, dark green foliage and symmetrical form commend it highly for street or lawn planting. One of the finest of shade trees.

8 to 10 feet	\$2.50
10 to 12 feet	3.50
12 to 14 feet—2 to 2½ inches . .	5.00
2½ to 3 inches	8.50

A. *platanoides schwedleri* (*Schwendler Maple*). 40'-60'.

Graceful habit. Leaves are purplish-crimson in spring, turning to deep ruddy green in summer.

8 to 10 feet	\$5.00
10 to 12 feet	7.50
12 to 14 feet	10.00

A. *pseudoplatanus* (*Sycamore Maple*). 50'-75'.

A vigorous-growing tree, forming a large spreading head. Suitable for exposed locations.

8 to 10 feet	\$2.50
10 to 12 feet	3.50
12 to 14 feet	5.00
14 to 16 feet	7.50

A. rubrum (*Red Maple*). 60'-80'. Its excellent habit makes this tree attractive at all seasons. Beautiful in spring with its scarlet blossoms, and probably the most brilliant of the maples in the autumn.

6 to 8 feet	\$3.00
8 to 10 feet	4.00
10 to 12 feet—2 to 2½ inches . .	7.50
12 to 14 feet—2½ to 3 inches . .	10.00

A. *saccharum* (*Sugar Maple*). 60'-80'.

Of dense, upright growth, it is one of our most popular trees for street or lawn planting. Not particular as to soil conditions. In the autumn its foliage changes to a vivid yellow. From this tree we get our maple sugar and syrup.

8 to 10 feet	\$2.50
10 to 12 feet	3.50
12 to 14 feet—2 to 2½ inches . .	7.50
2½ to 3 inches cal.	10.00

AESCULUS Horsechestnut

AESCULUS *carnea* (*Red Horsechestnut*). 20'-40'.

One of our most picturesque trees. Dark green foliage usually with five leaflets. Upright, symmetrical flower panicles, 5 to 8 inches long, in shades from light pink to scarlet. Fruit is not edible.

5 to 6 feet	\$5.00
6 to 7 feet	7.50

A. *hippocastanum* (*Common Horse-chestnut*). 60'-80'.

Develops into a large tree, with massive branches, forming a broad, rounded head. Conspicuous in May with an abundance of showy white flowers in panicles 8 to 10 inches long.

5 to 6 feet	\$2.50
6 to 8 feet	3.50
8 to 10 feet	5.00

AMYGDALUS Flowering Peach

AMYGDALUS *persica alboplena* (*Double White Flowering Peach*). (B. & B.)

An abundance of white blossoms early in the spring make this dwarf tree an unusually attractive feature of the landscape.

4 to 5 feet	\$4.00
5 to 6 feet	6.00
6 to 7 feet	10.00

A. *persica roseaplena* (*Double Pink Flowering Peach*). (B. & B.)

Similar to the above, except that the blossoms are a delightful shade of pink.

4 to 5 feet	\$4.00
5 to 6 feet	6.00
6 to 7 feet	10.00

A. *persica rubroplena* (*Double Red Flowering Peach*). (B. & B.)

Another species of flowering peach having gorgeous brilliant red blossoms borne in profusion.

4 to 5 feet	\$4.00
5 to 6 feet	6.00
6 to 7 feet	10.00

ALBIZZIA *julibrissin rosea* (*Mimosa Tree*). 30'-40'.

(B. & B.) Also referred to as Silk Tree. This much-admired novelty is one of the most striking of all specimen trees. It has many characteristics which commend its use in the home landscape. Bears pink flowers in the early spring, followed by decorative seed pods 6 inches long. Its branches are graceful; foliage lace-like. A hardy specimen wherever planted.

4 to 5 feet	\$3.50
5 to 6 feet	5.00
6 to 8 feet	7.50
8 to 10 feet	10.00

ARALIA *spinosa* (*Devil's Walking Stick*). 30'.

As a curiosity this tree, otherwise known as Hercules' Club, is a conspicuous specimen. Has large leaves and blossoms and presents an unusual sub-tropical appearance. May be planted in borders or naturalized in woods.

4 to 5 feet	\$1.50
5 to 6 feet	2.00
6 to 8 feet	3.00

BETULA • Birch

BETULA alba (European White Birch). 30'-60'. (B. & B.) A graceful, rapid-growing tree with bright green foliage. The black markings contrast with the showy white of the bark, presenting an unusual appearance both in summer and winter; particularly effective among evergreens.

6 to 8 feet	\$3.00
8 to 10 feet—1½ to 1½ inches cal.	4.00
10 to 12 feet—1½ to 2 inches cal.	6.00
12 to 14 feet	8.00

B. alba laciniata (Cutleaf Weeping Birch). 30'-40'. (B. & B.) An altogether graceful specimen having the drooping characteristics of the willow and the colorful appearance of the birch.

6 to 8 feet	\$4.00
8 to 10 feet	6.00
10 to 12 feet	8.00

B. lutea (Yellow Birch). 50'-70'. (B. & B.) Native to the United States. Bark silvery-gray or light orange; on old trunks, reddish-brown; young bark aromatic.

8 to 10 feet	\$3.50
10 to 12 feet	5.00
12 to 14 feet	7.50

B. nigra (River Birch). 50'-60'. (B. & B.) Has rough brown silvery bark which gives the appearance of having been torn. This tree is one of the most graceful of the birches. Likes moisture.

6 to 8 feet	\$2.50
8 to 10 feet	4.00
10 to 12 feet	5.00

B. papyrifera (Canoe or Paper Birch). 50'-75'. (B. & B.) The traditional birch made famous by Indian lore. Has characteristic centrifugal markings on the trunk, with a silken sheen typical of this variety. An exquisite specimen.

8 to 10 feet	\$4.00
10 to 12 feet	5.00
12 to 14 feet	7.50

B. populifolia (Grey Birch). 30'-40'. The grey, chalky texture of the bark is its characteristic feature.

8 to 10 feet	\$4.00
10 to 12 feet	6.00
12 to 14 feet	7.50

CARPINUS • Hornbeam

CARPINUS betulus (European Hornbeam). 50'-60'. (B. & B.) Hardy in the north and thrives in most soils. Its smooth

Fruit Trees and Flowers—a lovely combination in any garden.

Mattie Edwards Hewitt



grey bark, attractive catkins, and dense habit make it useful as a specimen or as a tall hedge.

3 to 4 feet	\$3.00
4 to 5 feet	4.00
5 to 6 feet	6.00
6 to 8 feet	7.50

C. caroliniana (American Hornbeam).

40'. (B. & B.) Sometimes called Blue Beech because of the bluish-green cast of its foliage. Branches slender and inclined to be pendulous.

3 to 4 feet	\$2.50
4 to 5 feet	3.50
5 to 6 feet	5.00
6 to 8 feet	6.00

CATALPA Catalpa

CATALPA bignonioides nana (Umbrella Catalpa). Grafted on top of straight stems, the dense, umbrella-shaped head of this tree is much appreciated by those who like formality.

5 to 6 feet—1-inch cal. (2 year head)	\$3.00
Extra large head (2-inch cal.) . . .	5.00

CERCIDiphyllum japonicum (Katsura Tree). 50'-80'. (B. & B.) Native to Japan, it is pyramidal in form with heart-shaped purplish foliage in the spring, turning to light green in the summer, and yellow or scarlet in autumn.

8 to 10 feet	\$7.50
10 to 12 feet	12.00
12 to 14 feet	15.00

CERCIS canadensis (American Redbud). 15'-20'. (B. & B.) Like the dogwood, it is one of the striking features of the spring landscape. Its purple-pink flowers are borne profusely along almost the entire length of each branch. Fine as a specimen or in the shrub border.

4 to 5 feet	\$2.00
5 to 6 feet	3.00
6 to 8 feet	5.00

CLADRASTIS lutea (Yellow Wood). 30'-40'. (B. & B.) One of our most picturesque flowering trees. Bears lovely white pea-like blossoms in drooping panicles, somewhat like those of the wisteria. Its handsome foliage turns brilliant yellow in autumn.

5 to 6 feet	\$3.50
6 to 8 feet	5.00

White-flowering Dogwood in all its springtime glory.

Mattie Edwards Hewitt



CORNUS Dogwood

CORNUS florida (White Flowering Dogwood). 20'-25'. (B. & B.) Along the eastern coast of the United States, the dogwood is synonymous with spring. The ivory petal-like bracts contrast with and enliven the landscape. Highly recommended either as specimens or in border plantings with other spring-flowering shrubs or trees. Bears scarlet fruit, which is greatly enjoyed by the birds.

3 to 4 feet	\$2.00
4 to 5 feet	3.00
5 to 6 feet	4.00
6 to 7 feet	5.00
7 to 8 feet	7.50
8 to 10 feet	10.00

C. florida pendula (Weeping White Dogwood). (B. & B.) Graceful form with pendulous branches.

5 feet (2-year head)	\$5.00
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C. florida plena (Double White Flowering Dogwood). (B. & B.) Similar to the C. florida; has double white flowers.

5 to 6 feet	\$7.50
6 to 7 feet	10.00

C. florida rubra (Red Flowering Dogwood). 20'-25'. (B. & B.) The red dogwood is similar to the common variety except that the flowers are various shades of pink. Very good for interplanting with the white variety and as specimens.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet	3.00
4 to 5 feet	5.00
5 to 6 feet	7.50
6 to 7 feet	10.00
7 to 8 feet	15.00

C. kousa (Kousa Dogwood). 15'-20'. (B. & B.) Native to the Orient; bears creamy-white bracts in dense heads. One of the rarer specimens of dogwood.

4 to 5 feet	\$3.00
5 to 6 feet	4.00
6 to 8 feet	6.00

CRATAEGUS Hawthorn

CRATAEGUS carrierei (Carriere Hawthorn). 20'. (B. & B.) Small tree with spreading branches and stout pines, glossy foliage, and drooping clusters of large flowers with red disks. Fruit bright orange to brick-red. Useful as a specimen or in the border planting.

5 to 6 feet	\$3.00
6 to 7 feet	4.50

C. cordata (Washington Hawthorn). 25'-30'. (B. & B.) One of the most popular hawthorns, with long straight spines and clustered white flowers followed by brilliant scarlet berries which last nearly all winter.

4 to 5 feet	\$3.00
5 to 6 feet	4.00
6 to 7 feet	5.00
7 to 8 feet	7.50

C. crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). 25'-30'. (B. & B.) This attractive tree has wide-spreading, slightly drooping branches and slender, sharp spines; white flowers followed by bright red fruit. Perfectly hardy.

4 to 5 feet	\$3.00
5 to 6 feet	4.00
6 to 7 feet	5.00

C. mollis (Downy Hawthorn). 30'. (B. & B.) Very decorative tree with large dark green leaves, showy white flowers with red disk; scarlet berries.

4 to 5 feet	\$2.50
5 to 6 feet	3.00
6 to 7 feet	5.00

C. oxyacantha (English Hawthorn). 15'-20'. The true English May or Hawthorn. Grows into a small tree with spreading branches and stout spines; broad, much-toothed leaves; white flowers in large clusters. Fruit scarlet, with two stones in each berry.

4 to 5 feet	\$2.50
5 to 6 feet	3.00
6 to 7 feet	5.00
7 to 8 feet	7.50

C. oxyacantha albo-plena (Double White English Hawthorn). 15'. (B. & B.) A double variety of the above.

4 to 5 feet	\$2.50
5 to 6 feet	3.00
6 to 7 feet	5.00
7 to 8 feet	7.50

C. oxyacantha pauli (Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn). 15'. (B. & B.) Has double bright scarlet flowers. One of the most showy.

5 to 6 feet	\$3.50
6 to 7 feet	4.50

C. oxyacantha rosea plena (Double Pink English Hawthorn). 15'. (B. & B.) Similar to the above except the flowers are rose-pink.

5 to 6 feet	\$3.50
6 to 7 feet	4.50

C. monogyna (English Hawthorn). 15'-20'. (B. & B.) So much like C. oxyacantha that it is difficult to say which is which. Leaves are less toothed and fruit has only one stone.

4 to 5 feet	\$3.00
5 to 6 feet	4.00
6 to 7 feet	5.00

C. punctata (Dotted Hawthorn). 20'-25'. (B. & B.) An extremely beautiful variety with horizontally spreading branches, large flowers and a profusion of fruit.

5 to 6 feet	\$4.00
6 to 7 feet	5.00
7 to 8 feet	7.50

DIOSPYROS Persimmon

DIOSPYROS virginiana (Common Persimmon). 40'-50'. (B. & B.) This native to our woods and fields is especially attractive in the shrub border or as a specimen. Bears fruit as delicious when ripe as it is distasteful when green.

6 to 8 feet	\$5.00
8 to 10 feet	15.00
10 to 12 feet	20.00

FAGUS Beech

FAGUS americana (American Beech). 75'-100'. (B. & B.) Recognized the country over for its characteristic smooth, steel-grey bark; large, handsome foliage which turns brilliant yellow in the autumn. Its sweet nuts, borne in little burs similar to those of the chestnut, are very tasty.

6 to 7 feet	\$8.50
7 to 8 feet	12.50
8 to 10 feet	17.50

F. sylvatica (European Beech). 60'-80'. (B. & B.) Somewhat smaller than the preceding, with slightly smaller, very glossy foliage which turns reddish-brown in autumn and remains on the branches almost through the winter. A choice specimen tree, it is also used for windbreaks, screens and tall hedges.

6 to 7 feet	\$8.50
7 to 8 feet	12.50
8 to 10 feet	17.50

F. sylvatica heterophylla asplenifolia (Fernleaf Beech). 20'-30'. (B. & B.) A graceful variety forming a dense, low, shrubby tree. Leaves deeply cut into narrow lobes. A neat, graceful specimen.

3 to 4 feet	\$5.00
4 to 5 feet	7.00
5 to 6 feet	9.00

F. sylvatica pendula (Weeping Beech). 30'-50'. (B. & B.) Highly ornamental; with long pendulous branches, the larger limbs mostly spreading horizontally.

3 to 4 feet	\$5.00
4 to 5 feet	7.50
5 to 6 feet	10.00

F. sylvatica purpurea (Purple European Beech). 50'-75'. (B. & B.) Foliage rich purple in spring, changing to purplish-green in summer. Fine specimen tree.

4 to 5 feet	\$7.50
5 to 6 feet	10.00
6 to 8 feet	12.50

F. sylvatica riversi (River's European Purple Beech). 50'-75'. (B. & B.) Of compact habit and with very dark purple leaves, this is considered one of our most decorative trees.

4 to 5 feet	\$7.50
5 to 6 feet	10.00
6 to 8 feet	12.50

FRAXINUS • Ash

FRAXINUS americana (White Ash). 80'-100'. A rapid-growing, long-enduring tree of upright habit. The compound leaves turn golden yellow in autumn. A symmetrical, pleasing specimen tree.

6 to 8 feet	\$1.50
8 to 10 feet	2.00
10 to 12 feet	3.00
12 to 14 feet	5.00

F. excelsior (European Ash). 100'-120'. A huge specimen; leaves more compound than those of the White Ash and remain green late in the autumn.

6 to 8 feet	\$1.50
8 to 10 feet	2.00
10 to 12 feet	3.00
12 to 14 feet	5.00

GINKGO Maidenhair Tree

GINKGO biloba (Maidenhair Tree). 60'-75'. Withstands the smoke, soot and gases of the city streets. Free from insects. A perfect shade tree for avenue planting, and a fine specimen for the lawn. Has tapering branches bearing unusual frilled leaves similar to the Maidenhair Fern.

6 to 8 feet	\$4.00
8 to 10 feet	6.00
10 to 12 feet	8.00
12 to 14 feet	12.50

GLEBITSIA triacanthos (Common Honeylocust). 60'. Adapted to most soils, this spiny tree is very attractive with its fern-like foliage and the long twisted pods which follow the ivory-white flowers. The light green foliage turns clear yellow in the fall. Makes a fine specimen; particularly useful for city planting.

6 to 8 feet	\$2.50
8 to 10 feet	3.50
10 to 12 feet	7.50

G. triacanthos inermis (Thornless or Sweet Locust). 50'. Unusually hardy; widely planted as specimens and for shade. Of graceful habit with delicate light green foliage.

4 to 5 feet	\$3.00
5 to 6 feet	5.00
6 to 8 feet	7.50
8 to 10 feet	10.00
10 to 12 feet	12.50

GYMNOCLADUS dioica (Kentucky Coffee Tree). 75'-100'. Easily grown, handsome shade tree with large, curiously compound leaves. Greenish-white flowers followed by red-brown pods 10 inches long.

6 to 8 feet	\$5.00
8 to 10 feet	7.50
10 to 12 feet	10.00

JUGLANS nigra (Black Walnut). 100'. A stately tree with attractive foliage of 15-23 leaflets on one stem. Wood is widely used for furniture and gun stocks. Valued for its edible nuts.

5 to 6 feet	\$2.00
6 to 8 feet	3.00
8 to 10 feet	4.00

KOELREUTERIA paniculata (Varnish Tree). 30'. Known also as Goldenrain Tree. Sparingly branched, round-headed trees. Foliage composed of many small leaflets. Brilliant yellow flowers in panicles at the tips of the twigs. Useful in dry, hot locations.

4 to 6 feet	\$3.00
6 to 8 feet	4.00
8 to 10 feet	5.00

LABURNUM vulgare (Goldenchain). 15'-20'. (B. & B.) An irregular small tree with green or grey-green branches; long, pendulous clusters of bright yellow, pea-shaped

flowers which contrast with the dark green leaves.

4 to 5 feet	\$2.50
5 to 6 feet	3.50
6 to 8 feet	5.00

LARIX • Larch

LARIX europaea (European Larch). 50'-60'. (B. & B.) Often mistaken for an evergreen because of its needle-like foliage. Its naked appearance in the winter is entirely compensated by its exquisite light green foliage in the summer. A symmetrical, graceful specimen.

6 to 8 feet	\$5.50
8 to 10 feet	9.00
10 to 12 feet	15.00

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua (Sweet Gum). 140'. (B. & B.) Beautiful tree of pyramidal habit with maple-like lustrous leaves, rich in color, turning to brilliant scarlet in autumn; the deeply furrowed bark and usually corky branches make it conspicuous in winter. Reliable and hardy.

6 to 8 feet	\$5.00
8 to 10 feet	7.50
10 to 12 feet	12.50

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip Tree). 100'-150'. Known in the South as Tulip-Poplar. A beautiful, pyramidal tree of the magnolia family; light bluish-green foliage; tulip-shaped greenish-yellow flowers in May and June, followed by cone-like fruits. One of the finest forest trees because of its long straight trunk. Excellent as a specimen or when planted in groves.

6 to 8 feet	\$4.00
8 to 10 feet	6.00
10 to 12 feet	10.00

Specimen Dogwood Trees loaded and ready to leave our Nurseries for the New York World's Fair.



MAGNOLIA

MAGNOLIA acuminata (Cucumber Tree). 50'-75'. (B. & B.) Graceful pyramidal tree with oblong bright green leaves, 6 to 9 inches long, and greenish-yellow flowers. Very showy in autumn when the cucumber-like fruits crack open showing the brilliant pink and scarlet seeds.

3 to 4 feet	\$2.50
4 to 5 feet	3.50
5 to 6 feet	5.00
6 to 8 feet	7.50

M. glauca (Sweetbay). 20'-25'. (B. & B.) A very desirable small tree with handsome glossy foliage. Delightfully sweet-scented, creamy white flowers, sometimes more than 3 inches in diameter. Hardy as far north as Massachusetts.

3 to 4 feet	\$3.00
4 to 5 feet	4.50
5 to 6 feet	6.00
6 to 8 feet	9.00

M. macrophylla (Bigleaf Magnolia). 25'-40'. (B. & B.) Also called Large-Leaved Cucumber Tree. Unusually large glossy green leaves 1 to 3 feet long. The cup-shaped fragrant white flowers often measure 10-12 inches across.

3 to 4 feet	\$3.00
4 to 5 feet	4.50
5 to 6 feet	6.00

M. tripetala (Umbrella Magnolia). 25'-40'. (B. & B.) The spreading branches form a broad, open head. Foliage 12 to 20 inches long and often 7-8 inches broad. The white flowers are 6-10 inches in diameter.

4 to 5 feet	\$4.00
5 to 6 feet	5.50
6 to 8 feet	7.00

ASIATIC MAGNOLIAS

MAGNOLIA conspicua (Yulan Magnolia). 25'-40'. (B. & B.) Of extremely ancient lineage and one of the most spectacular of all magnolias. A profusion of gorgeous white flowers appear before the leaves in the spring.

2 to 3 feet	\$3.00
3 to 4 feet	4.50
4 to 5 feet	7.50
5 to 6 feet	10.00

M. kobus (Kobus Magnolia). 30'-40'. (B. & B.) Native to the Orient; its pure white star-like blossoms appear early in the spring before the leaves unfold. Useful as a specimen and in the shrub border.

4 to 5 feet	\$4.00
5 to 6 feet	6.00
6 to 8 feet	10.00

M. liliflora nigra (Purple Lily Magnolia). (B. & B.) Large shrub or small tree with broad foliage. Its dark purple flowers appear before the leaves, and it continues to bloom until all other varieties have fallen.

3 to 4 feet	\$4.00
4 to 5 feet	6.00
5 to 6 feet	7.50
6 to 7 feet	10.00
7 to 8 feet	12.50

M. soulangiana (Saucer Magnolia). 20'-25'. (B. & B.) Hybrid of M. denudata and M. liliflora. Flowers appear before the leaves; purplish outside, white inside. A wonderful specimen.

3 to 4 feet	\$4.00
4 to 5 feet	6.00
5 to 6 feet	7.50
6 to 7 feet	10.00
7 to 8 feet	12.50

M. soulangiana alexandrina (Alexander Magnolia). 20'-25'. (B. & B.) One of the earliest blooming varieties. Flowers are white inside, purple outside at the base.

3 to 4 feet	\$4.00
4 to 5 feet	6.00
5 to 6 feet	7.50
6 to 7 feet	10.00
7 to 8 feet	12.50

M. soulangiana lennei (Lenne Magnolia). 20'-25'. B. & B. Leaves broader, large, cup-shaped; flowers rosy-purple outside, almost white inside. Flowering late, it is rarely damaged by frost.

3 to 4 feet	\$6.00
4 to 5 feet	8.00
5 to 6 feet	12.50

M. stellata (Star Magnolia). 8'-12'. (B. & B.) A bushy shrub with many stems and twiggy branches, producing, in the early spring, an abundance of white, star-like flowers of delicate fragrance. This hardy shrub, native of Japan, is a pleasing addition to any garden.

2 to 3 feet	\$6.00
3 to 4 feet	9.00
4 to 5 feet	12.00

MALUS Flowering Crabapple

MALUS aldenhamensis. 25'-30'. A small, ornamental tree with rich foliage. Flowers partially double; light red, followed by purplish-red fruit.

M. arnoldiana (Arnold Crab). 10'-12'. One of the most beautiful of the species with graceful branches and a profusion of semi-double pink blossoms. Waxy yellow fruits about the size of a cherry.

M. atrosanguinea (Carmine Crab). 12'-15'. A bush-like tree; covered in spring with clusters of dark pink, almost carmine flowers.

M. baccata (Siberian Crab). 25'-40'. Of upright growth; bears showy white flowers in spring and small edible fruits of distinctive flavor in the fall.

M. coronaria (Wild Sweet Crab). 15'-20'. Also known as Garland Crabapple. Bears a profusion of fragrant rosy flowers, changing to white. The fruit is long-stemmed, yellowish and hard. Attractive for ornamental planting.

M. floribunda (Japanese Flowering Crab). 10'-15'. Sometimes called Showy Crabapple. A popular and hardy variety of flowering crab. Of attractive bush-like habit; blooms profusely. Flowers pinkish, changing to nearly white. Produces small, reddish fruit. A picturesque specimen tree.

M. floribunda eleyi. 10'-15'. Similar to the above. Leaves reddish; bears large light red flowers and dark red fruit.

M. halliana parkmani (Parkman Crab). 10'-15'. An attractive, rather slow-growing small tree of compact habit with a multitude of double rosy-red flowers on long drooping pedicles. Twigs and fruit are purplish.

M. hoppi (Hopa Red Flowering Crab). 12'-15'. Valued because of its showy red flowers and colorful fruits in autumn. Is especially suited for garden planting.

M. ioensis plena (Bechtel Crab). 12'-15'. A native of this country; of robust and rugged habit. The double pink flowers, sometimes 2 inches across, appear with the foliage. They have a delicate violet scent. Well deserves its popularity.

4 to 5 feet	\$3.00
5 to 6 feet	4.50
6 to 7 feet	7.00
7 to 8 feet (B. & B.)	10.00

M. lemoine (Hybrid). A variety of Flowering Crabapple with interesting foliage and showy light pink blossoms.

M. niedzwetzkyana (Redvein Crab). 15'-25'. Distinctive because of its reddish bark and wood. Leaves tinged red on nerves; flowers deep red. Fruit purple-red inside and out; edible.

M. sargentii (Sargent Crab). 6'-8'. A small shrub-like tree, with spreading branches, the lower ones sweeping the ground. Produces an unbelievable abundance of clear white flowers. The showy red fruit hangs on almost all winter. An unusually attractive specimen.

Fairy-like loveliness fills the garden when Magnolia soulangeana spreads its magnificent pink and white blossoms in early spring.

Mattie Edwards Hewitt



M. scheideckeri (Scheidecker Crab). 10'-15'. An upright variety which produces double pink, long-lasting flowers. The waxy yellow fruit is produced in abundance, and often used for jelly.

M. sieboldi (Toringo Crabapple). 12'-15'. Of spreading and informal habit, with small pinkish-white flowers in great profusion; the red or yellow fruit is well liked by birds.

M. spectabilis (Chinese Flowering Crab). 15'-20'. The first of the Asiatic Crabapples brought to the western world. Blossoms are pale pink, semi-double to double, and very fragrant; fruit is bright yellow. An unusually fine addition to the landscape.

Except where noted prices and sizes on above Malus are as follows:

4 to 5 feet	\$2.50
5 to 6 feet	3.00
6 to 7 feet	5.00
7 to 8 feet (B. & B.)	8.50
8 to 10 feet (B. & B.)	12.50

WEEPING CRABAPPLES

Eva Rathke. An unusual specimen with large light pink flowers and large fruit.

Excellency Thiel. Rich foliage; bears a multitude of single, rose-colored flowers.

Oekonomierath Echtermeyer. Handsome weeping tree with exquisite clear pink flowers.

4 to 5 feet	\$3.00
5 to 6 feet	4.00
6 to 7 feet	6.00
7 to 8 feet (B. & B.)	8.50

MORUS • Mulberry

MORUS alba (White Mulberry). 35'-50'. (B. & B.) Cultivated in the Orient from the earliest times for feeding the silk-worm. Broad-topped trees with glossy foliage. Fruit is edible and much liked by birds.

6 to 8 feet	\$3.00
8 to 10 feet	5.00

M. alba pendula (Weeping Mulberry). 8'-10'. (B. & B.) Small tree with slender branches drooping to the ground. Colorful fall foliage.

2 year heads	\$5.00
3 year heads	7.50

M. alba tatarica (Russian Mulberry). 25'-35'. (B. & B.) A small, very hardy form similar to M. alba. The fruit is smaller, varying in color from creamy white to violet, to almost black. Requires little care.

6 to 8 feet	\$3.00
8 to 10 feet	5.00

OXYDENDRUM arboreum (Sourwood). 30'-40'. (B. & B.) Also known as Sorrel Tree. A highly decorative tree with deeply fissured, dark grey bark. The loose, spreading panicles of white flowers which appear late in summer are far surpassed by the strikingly brilliant foliage in the fall.

4 to 5 feet	\$3.00
5 to 6 feet	4.00
6 to 7 feet	5.00

PAULOWNIA tomentosa (imperialis) (Royal Paulownia). 25'-40'. Of Chinese origin, this attractive tree is widely grown for its large catalpa-like leaves and showy panicles of pale violet flowers 10 inches long.

5 to 6 feet	\$5.00
6 to 8 feet	7.50
8 to 10 feet	10.00

PHELLODENDRON chinense (Chinese Cork Tree). 25'-30'. (B. & B.) Highly ornamental tree from eastern Asia. Similar in appearance to the Black Walnut. Hardy in the north; adapted to most soils.

8 to 10 feet	\$5.00
10 to 12 feet	7.50

PLATANUS occidentalis (Planetree or American Sycamore). 75'-100'. Sometimes referred to as Buttonwood. Withstands city conditions. The light-colored, often almost creamy white bark of the limbs and branches, mottled by the dark brown blotches of the older bark, gives it a very characteristic appearance in winter.

8 to 10 feet	\$3.00
10 to 12 feet	4.00
12 to 14 feet	6.00

P. orientalis (European Planetree). 60'-80'. Excellent for park and street use. It makes a broad, well-formed head of bright green foliage. Bark dull greyish or greenish-white. A rapid-growing tree of permanence, it deserves its popularity.

8 to 10 feet	\$4.00
10 to 12 feet	5.00
12 to 14 feet	7.50

POPULUS Poplar

POPULUS nigra italicica (Lombardy Poplar). Probably the best known of all the poplars. Its stately, columnar habit and rapid growth makes this tree useful where quick effects are desired.

6 to 8 feet	\$1.00
8 to 10 feet	1.50
10 to 12 feet	2.50
12 to 14 feet	4.00

PRUNUS • The Stone Fruits

PRUNUS cerasifera pissardi (Purple-leaf Plum). 12'-15'. A small, slender tree with attractive purple leaves and white blossoms.

6 to 8 feet	\$3.00
8 to 10 feet	5.00
10 to 12 feet	7.50

P. cerasifera pissardi nigra. 12'-15'. An interesting variety of the above, with darker foliage; colorful flowers and fruit.

6 to 8 feet	\$3.00
8 to 10 feet	5.00
10 to 12 feet	7.50

P. serrulata autumnalis (Autumn Flowering Higan Cherry). 25'-30'. An autumn-flowering variety of tall-growing Japanese Cherry.

5 to 6 feet	\$4.00
6 to 7 feet	5.00
7 to 8 feet	7.50

P. sieboldi (Naden). A small tree with beautiful semi-double shell-pink flowers. Very popular flowering tree.

4 to 5 feet	\$3.00
5 to 6 feet	4.00
6 to 7 feet	6.00

P. subhirtella (beni-higan) (Spring Cherry). 25'-30'. Also called Rosebud Cherry. A small tree of bushy habit bearing pink to nearly white blossoms in profusion. One of the earliest blooming and the most

floriferous of the Japanese cherries.

6 to 7 feet	\$4.00
7 to 8 feet	5.00
8 to 10 feet	7.50

P. subhirtella pendula (shidare-higan) (Roseflowered Japanese Weeping Cherry). 12'-15'. Standards. (Top grafted.)

Of appealing habit because of its drooping, crooked branches. Bears lovely rose-colored blossoms.

5 to 6 feet—1 year head	\$3.50
5 to 6 feet—3 year head	5.00

P. subhirtella pendula (Pyramidal Form). Same variety as the above, except that it is bottom grafted and attains a greater height than the preceding variety, often 75 feet. Exceptionally beautiful specimen.

5 to 6 feet	\$3.50
6 to 8 feet	5.00
18 to 24 inches	1.75

P. subhirtella flora-plena (Double-Flowering Weeping Cherry). 12'-15'. Similar to the above but with double flowers.

5 to 6 feet	\$3.50
6 to 8 feet	5.00

P. triloba plena (Double-Flowering Plum). 8'-10'. Of high decorative value with its very double bright pink flowers studding every twig and branchlet before the leaves appear in the spring.

2 to 3 feet	\$1.00
3 to 4 feet	1.50

JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRIES



KWANZAN—One of the finest double-flowering varieties.

—American Forests.

Amanogawa. Upright habit; semi-double, fragrant, pale pink flowers.

5 to 6 feet	\$4.00
6 to 7 feet	5.00
7 to 8 feet	7.50
8 to 10 feet (B. & B.)	10.00
10 to 12 feet (B. & B.)	15.00

Asagi. Dwarf in habit; branches begin at the ground. Large, semi-double greenish-yellow flowers.

Fugenzo (Kofugen) (J. H. Veitch). Double rose-pink flowers. Vigorous, upright growth. Attains medium height.

Ishiyō (hisakura). Pale pink flowers; very handsome.

J. H. Veitch. See Fugenzo.

Kirin. Late-blooming; large, very double, rose-colored flowers.

Kofugen. See Fugenzo.

Kwanzan. This low-branched, late-blooming variety is one of the best of the double rose-colored flowering cherries.

Mt. Fuji. See Shirotae.

Naden. See Prunus Sieboldi.

Ojochin. Large, double, pale pink flowers.

Pink Pearl. Delicate pink blossoms.

Senriko. Beautiful form; very large semi-double pale pink flowers.

Shirofugen. Vigorous growth; late-blooming. Pale semi-double flowers turning to white.

Shirotae (Mt. Fuji). Unique in being the only pure white double-flowering variety.

Prunus yeodensis (Yoshino Cherry).

The well-known variety planted around the Tidal Basin in Washington, D. C. Pale pink buds; single, white, fragrant flowers, very early in the spring.

Except where noted, prices on above Japanese Cherries are as follows:

4 to 5 feet	\$3.00
5 to 6 feet	4.00
6 to 7 feet	6.00
7 to 8 feet (B. & B.)	9.00
8 to 10 feet (B. & B.)	15.00
Larger sizes	\$20.00-\$100.00

QUERCUS • Oak

QUERCUS alba (White Oak). 75'-100'.

Its stout, spreading branches form a broad open head. Bark grey; rich, healthy foliage turns a vinous violet or red in the autumn.

6 to 8 feet	\$4.00
8 to 10 feet	7.50
10 to 12 feet	9.00

Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak). 60'-80'. Its gradually spreading branches form a round-topped rather open head. Especially beautiful in the autumn when the deeply lobed and cut foliage turns to a vivid scarlet.

6 to 8 feet	\$4.50
8 to 10 feet	7.50
10 to 12 feet	10.00

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). 75'-100'. One of the finest oaks; widely used as street trees. Grows rapidly, forming a broad, symmetrical pyramid. Foliage is deeply cut, sometimes almost to the midriff. It turns deep red in autumn.

6 to 8 feet	\$3.00
8 to 10 feet	5.00
10 to 12 feet	7.50

Q. phellos (Willow Oak). 40'-50'. The rather slender branches form a conical, round-topped head. Leaves are long and narrow, with smooth edges, and resemble those of the willow; very dark green and glossy. Prefers a moist location.

6 to 8 feet	\$4.00
8 to 10 feet	5.00
10 to 12 feet	7.50

Q. prinus (Chestnut Oak). Round-topped, dense head; scaly, light grey bark; oblong, toothed, very handsome light or yellowish-green foliage.

8 to 10 feet	\$6.00
10 to 12 feet	9.00
12 to 14 feet	15.00

Q. robur (English Oak). 75'-100'. This stately tree is the traditional oak of England. Beautiful and majestic with a broad head; leaves glossy dark green above, pale bluish beneath, retaining their color late in the fall.

5 to 6 feet	\$8.00
6 to 8 feet	12.00

Q. rubra (Red Oak). 75'-100'. One of the most stately of our native trees. It forms a round, symmetrical head on a lofty trunk. The leaves are divided about halfway to the middle into oblong lobes; glossy green, turning deep red in autumn.

6 to 8 feet	\$4.00
8 to 10 feet	7.50
10 to 12 feet	9.00

Q. velutina (Black Oak). 70'-100'. The slender branches spread gradually into a narrow open head; bark is dark brown. The dark dull green foliage turns red or orange-brown in the fall.

6 to 8 feet	\$5.00
8 to 10 feet	7.50

ROBINIA pseudoacacia (Common Locust). 60'-80'. A highly ornamental native tree with deeply furrowed brown bark and prickly branches. Produces white, fragrant flowers in pendulous racemes from May to June. The attractive reddish-brown pods remain on the tree throughout the winter.

6 to 8 feet	\$2.00
8 to 10 feet	3.50

SALIX • Willow

SALIX babylonica (Babylon Weeping Willow). 40'-50'. The long, slender, drooping branches, with narrow lance-like leaves, make this a most graceful specimen, especially when planted near water. Native to China.

5 to 6 feet	\$2.00
6 to 8 feet	2.50
8 to 10 feet	5.00

S. discolor (Pussy Willow). 10'-20'. Known especially for its grey, silken catkins borne on upright branches early in the spring; highly valued for indoor decoration.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.25

S. elegantissima (Thurlow Weeping Willow). Of more spreading habit and larger crown than S. babylonica and seemingly harder. A beautiful tree in the spring and summer, it is also showy in the winter with its

yellowish-green branches. Thrives in almost any soil.

5 to 6 feet	\$2.00
6 to 8 feet	2.50
8 to 10 feet	5.00

S. pentandra (Bay or Laurel Willow).

20'-30'. Small tree of graceful habit; chestnut-colored branches and elliptic, finely toothed leaves.

5 to 6 feet	\$2.00
6 to 8 feet	2.50
8 to 10 feet	5.00

SASSAFRAS

SASSAFRAS variifolium (Common Sassafras). 30'-60'. (B. & B.) Handsome tree of pyramidal habit with light green foliage, which is interesting because of its varying shapes, oval or 3-lobed. Especially decorative in autumn with its orange-yellow or bright red leaves and dark blue fruit.

5 to 6 feet	\$2.50
6 to 8 feet	3.50

SOPHORA japonica (Japanese Pagoda Tree). 50'-60'. (B. & B.) Sometimes called Chinese Scholar Tree. A dense, round-headed tree, with feathery foliage and yellowish-white, pea-like blossoms; most effective when planted against a background of evergreens.

3 to 4 feet	\$2.00
4 to 5 feet	3.00
5 to 6 feet	4.00
6 to 8 feet	6.00

SORBUS aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). 20'-30'. A symmetrical, round-topped tree with graceful, compound foliage which usually turns orange-red in fall. Showy clusters of white flowers in spring, followed in fall by scarlet berries. Highly ornamental and desirable.

10 to 12 feet	\$8.00
12 to 14 feet	12.00

STYRAX japonica (Japanese Storax).

20'-30'. Very decorative small tree with slender, spreading branches. Exceedingly handsome in bloom with its profusion of gracefully drooping white flowers.

3 to 4 feet	\$4.00
4 to 5 feet	5.00
6 to 8 feet	6.00

S. obassia (Snowbell). Similar to the above but with larger leaves, and with flower racemes 5-7 inches long. Very fragrant.

3 to 4 feet	\$4.00
4 to 5 feet	5.00
6 to 8 feet	6.00

TAXODIUM distichum (Bald Cypress).

(B. & B.) A member of the conifer family, it looks like an evergreen but is a deciduous tree. Of tall pyramidal habit, with needle-like feathery foliage. Its flaky bark is light cinnamon-brown. At home in the great southern cypress swamps, it thrives equally well on higher land.

5 to 6 feet	\$6.00
6 to 8 feet	7.50

TILIA • Linden

TILIA americana (American Linden).

75'-100'. Pyramidal in form when young; becomes more irregular with age. Noted for its dense foliage and profuse fragrant yellowish blossoms, much loved by bees. Splendid for avenue or specimen planting.

6 to 8 feet	\$2.00
8 to 10 feet	3.00
10 to 12 feet	4.00

T. cordata (Little-leaf European Linden). 60'-90'. Desirable tree of fairly rapid growth and pyramidal habit. Small, roughly heart-shaped leaves and fragrant flowers. Extensively planted.

6 to 8 feet	\$5.00
8 to 10 feet—1½ to 1¾ inches .	6.00
10 to 12 feet—1½ to 2 inches .	7.50
10 to 12 feet—2 to 2½ inches .	12.50

Tulips adapt themselves

*to a
formal setting,
edged with tiny
English Boxwood*

Mattie Edwards Hewitt



T. tomentosa (Silver Linden). 60'-80'. A very handsome tree of dense habit with upright branches; foliage silvery-white beneath. Withstands heat and drought better than other Lindens.

6 to 8 feet	\$4.00
8 to 10 feet	6.00
10 to 12 feet	10.00
T. vulgaris (European or Common Linden). Rapid-growing tree of pyramidal habit. Leaves glossy dull green above, bright green beneath. Bears fragrant flowers.	
6 to 8 feet	
8 to 10 feet	
10 to 12 feet	

ULMUS • Elm

ULMUS americana (American Elm). 100'-120'. A majestic, wide-spreading tree with straight, gradually branching trunk and broad, gently rounded head. At home everywhere in northeastern United States and familiar to everyone.

8 to 10 feet	\$2.00
10 to 12 feet	3.00
12 to 14 feet	5.00
14 to 16 feet	7.50

U. americana moline (Moline Elm). 100'-120'. A beautiful tree, similar to the above, but of columnar form; suitable for loca-

tions where a more compact tree is desired.

8 to 10 feet	\$3.00
10 to 12 feet	5.00

U. americana vaseyi (Vase-shaped American Elm). 80'-100'. Characterized by its lovely vase-shaped head, forming a graceful arch.

8 to 10 feet	\$3.00
10 to 12 feet	5.00
12 to 14 feet	7.50

U. campestris (English Elm). 100'-120'. Tall tree, with straight stem and ascending branches forming an oval head. The foliage is smaller than that of the American Elm and remains green several weeks longer.

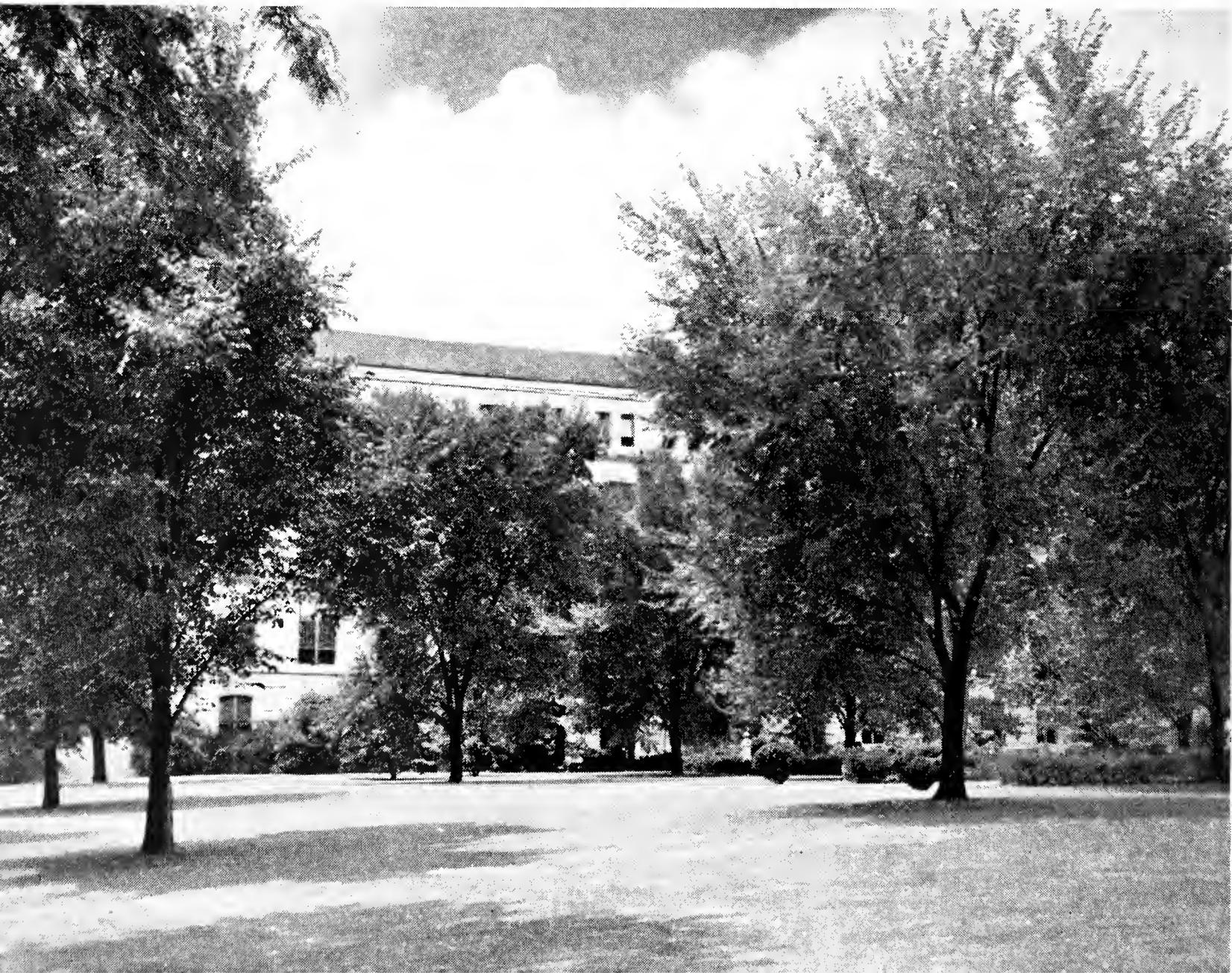
8 to 10 feet	\$4.00
10 to 12 feet	6.00

U. parvifolia (Chinese Elm). 50'-75'. Small compared to the giant American Elm, but it is one of the most rapid-growing of all trees. A spreading type with small, dark green foliage.

8 to 10 feet	\$3.00
10 to 12 feet	5.00
12 to 14 feet	7.50

U. pumila (Dwarf Asiatic Elm). 50'-75'. Somewhat shrub-like small tree with slender, often drooping branches. A distinctive specimen.

8 to 10 feet	\$4.00
10 to 12 feet	6.00





Mattie Edwards Hewitt

A glorious garden picture may be achieved by massing Rhododendrons and Azaleas against a background of Evergreen Trees.

Evergreen Shrubs

J

To glorify the garden at all seasons of the year; to give fascinating change and charm, the evergreen shrubs are without a peer. In earliest spring they start their gala procession of color. Some varieties cover themselves completely with flowers; they tint their petals lightly with pink to match the apple blossoms or shade them into richest coral. The more demure ones turn out in lavender and lilac; the irrepressible toss fluted scarlet ruffles in the breeze. And as if to make themselves most accommodating of all, there are those which blossom freely in the shade!

When autumn chills the garden, there are evergreen shrubs to take up the color parade with gleaming clusters of berries in every shade of red and orange and purple. Some varieties burnish their foliage into bronze, and others proudly bear their rich, deep green throughout the year, disdaining further adornment.

The taller varieties invariably have a regal bearing, and are magnificent when used as specimens or to serve as companion planting with trees. They spread their foliage generously to shut out unwanted views and to soften harsh outlines. There are lower growing types which add individuality to foundation plantings, and ground spreaders which take naturally to rockeries.

Use evergreen shrubs for the formal garden to give perfection of design, or naturalize them in a woodland and be rewarded with one of nature's most thrilling effects.

ABELIA grandiflora (Glossy Abelia). 5'-6'. An attractive semi-evergreen shrub with graceful, arching branches. In summer the foliage is glossy green, later turning purplish-bronze. Bears arbutus-like pink and white flowers from June until frost.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet	3.00
4 to 5 feet	5.00

AUCUBA japonica. Native to the Orient, this beautiful plant has dark green, shining leaves about 7 inches long. Bears small purple flowers and scarlet fruit.

18 to 24 inches	\$3.50
2 to 3 feet	5.00
3 to 4 feet	7.50

ANDROMEDA. See Pieris.

AZALEAS

AZALEA indica rosea magnifica. 4'-5'. Produces a profusion of showy white flowers with scarlet centers in early spring.

15 to 18 inches	\$2.50
18 to 20 inches	3.00
20 to 24 inches	3.50

A. japonica alba. Low-growing with dense foliage and a mass of attractive white blossoms.

15 to 18 inches	\$2.50
18 to 20 inches	3.00
20 to 24 inches	3.50

A. kaempferi (Torch Azalea). 4'-6'. A magnificent variety of evergreen azalea; flowers orange-red to salmon-pink. Often planted with white azaleas for contrast.

15 to 18 inches	\$2.00
18 to 24 inches	2.50
24 to 30 inches	3.00
30 to 36 inches	5.00

A. ledifolia alba (indica alba). 4'-6'. Hardy specimen with dense foliage and large white flowers.

15 to 18 inches	\$2.50
18 to 20 inches	3.00
20 to 24 inches	3.50

A. ledifolia fujimoyo. 4'-5'. Similar to the above in habit; flowers deep lavender; double.

15 to 18 inches	\$2.50
18 to 20 inches	3.00
20 to 24 inches	3.50

A. ledifolia rosea (indica rosea). 4'-6'. A widely planted variety with a wealth of pale pink flowers.

12 to 15 inches	\$1.50
15 to 18 inches	2.00
18 to 20 inches	2.50
20 to 24 inches	3.00
24 to 30 inches	4.00

A. poukhanensis (Korean Azalea). 4'-5'. Charming semi-evergreen with lilac-purple blossoms, 2 inches across, spotted purplish-brown on upper lobes. Free-flowering, profuse grower.

15 to 18 inches	\$2.00
18 to 24 inches	2.50
24 to 30 inches	3.50

A. yodogawa. 4'-5'. Flowers double rosylilac, spotted dark purple. Vigorous grower; semi-evergreen.

15 to 18 inches	\$2.00
18 to 24 inches	2.50
24 to 30 inches	3.50

KURUME AZALEAS

These azaleas were originally imported from the city of Kurume, on the island of Kyoshu, Japan, by the late Dr. E. H. Wilson, of the Arnold Arboretum. Of dwarf, compact habit, there is nothing to equal their usefulness in giving a wealth of color to the garden.

AZALEA amoena. 3'-4'. Hardy variety with glossy foliage and a mass of cerise flowers.

12 to 15 inches	\$1.50
15 to 18 inches	2.00
18 to 24 inches	3.00
24 to 30 inches	4.00

A. Apple Blossom. 3'. Blooms white with delicate pink centers. Bushy and compact.

12 to 15 inches	\$1.50
15 to 18 inches	2.00
18 to 24 inches	3.00
24 to 30 inches	4.00

A. Benigiri. 3'. Vivid flowers, almost scarlet; attractive foliage.

15 to 18 inches	\$2.50
18 to 20 inches	3.00
20 to 24 inches	4.00
24 to 30 inches	6.00

A. Cattleya. 3'. A hardy plant whose white blossoms are tinged with purple.

A. Cherry Blossom. 3'. Bears an abundance of clear, rosy-pink flowers.

A. Christmas Cheer. 2½'. Its name indicates its vivid red coloring.

A. Coral Bells. 2½'. Profuse coral-pink flowers, shading deeper in center.

A. Debutante. Glossy green leaves and salmon-pink flowers. The lighter center is blotched with red.

A. Flame. 3'. Spectacular coloring; red tinged with copper.

A. hinamoyo. Delicate pink blossoms in early spring. A charming accent for the landscape.

15 to 18 inches	\$2.50
18 to 20 inches	3.00
20 to 24 inches	4.00
24 to 30 inches	6.00

A. hinodegiri. Perhaps the most widely planted of the evergreen azaleas. Scarlet-crimson blossoms cover the plant. When not in bloom, the foliage is attractive.

15 to 18 inches	\$2.50
18 to 20 inches	3.00
20 to 24 inches	4.00
24 to 30 inches	6.00

A. Peach Blow. Single, salmon-pink flowers; edges ruffled and spotted faintly. Resemble peach blossoms.

A. Pink Pearl. Large trusses of salmon-rose flowers, shading lighter in center.

A. Snow. Name derived from its showy white flowers. Free-flowering; hardy.

A. Yayegiri. Early blooming variety of bushy-compact growth. Blossoms salmon-red.

15 to 18 inches	\$2.50
18 to 20 inches	3.00
20 to 24 inches	4.00
24 to 30 inches	6.00

Prices except where noted:

12 to 15 inches	\$2.50
15 to 18 inches	3.00
18 to 20 inches	4.50
20 to 24 inches	5.50

NEW AZALEAS

AZALEA Beni Kirishima. Beautiful, compact variety with semi-double blossoms; old rose to pink.

A. Carminata Splendens. Magnificent floral display of deep pink flowers.

A. Gibiyama. Pale purple blossoms blend harmoniously with glossy foliage.

A. Ho-oden. Showy pink flowers are rimmed with white.

A. Maerantha. Excellent type with vivid salmon-red blooms.

A. Osakazuki. Attractive plant for spring bloom; bears rose-pink flowers.

A. Satsuki (77087). Another one of this interesting group; delicate pink flowers are blotched with red.

A. Satsuki (77145). Low-growing variety with large pink flowers.

A. Satsuki (77104). Similar to the above; blossoms large, pink.

A. Suishoren. Flowers almost double; darker in color than Hinamoyo.

A. Tama-no-ito. Excellent foliage and rosy-purple blossoms are characteristics of this dainty shrub.

A. Warai-gijhi. Of upright growth with rose-pink flowers.

A. Yo-zakura. Rose-purple flowers are produced in great profusion.

Prices:

10 to 12 inches	\$1.75
12 to 15 inches	2.50
15 to 18 inches	3.00

BERBERIS Barberry

BERBERIS julianae (Wintergreen Barberry). 4'-6'. A most useful and ornamental evergreen shrub with long toothed leaves arranged in clusters; long sharp spines at the base of the leaves. The bright yellow flowers are followed by bluish-black fruit. Fine as a hedge or specimen plant.

18 to 24 inches	\$1.75
2 to 2½ feet	2.25
2½ to 3 feet	2.50

B. sargentiana (Sargent Barberry). 4'-6'. The hardest of the evergreen barberries. Has large, rich green foliage, yellowish flowers and black fruit.

2 to 2½ feet	2.25
2½ to 3 feet	2.50

B. verruculosa (Warty Barberry). 2'-3'. A decorative small evergreen shrub with glossy, dark green, holly-like leaves which turn a dark bronze in autumn. Bears fragrant golden-yellow flowers; black fruit. Excellent for low hedges or where a dwarf specimen is desired.

12 to 15 inches	\$2.00
15 to 18 inches	2.50
18 to 24 inches	3.50

B. wilsonae (Wilson Barberry). 4'-5'. An unusually handsome shrub with small grey-green foliage, assuming brilliant fall coloring. Small golden-yellow flowers in dense clusters followed by salmon-red fruit.

18 to 24 inches	\$.60
2 to 3 feet . . . . .	.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00

BUXUS Boxwood

BUXUS sempervirens (Common Box). 12'-15'. Slow in growth; highly valued for hedges and as specimens, this plant is so well known that it needs no lengthy description.

8 to 10 inches	\$.50
10 to 12 inches . . . . .	.75
12 to 15 inches . . . . .	.95
15 to 18 inches	1.35
18 to 24 inches	2.00
2 to 2½ feet	3.50
2½ to 3 feet	6.00
3 to 3½ feet	10.00

Larger specimens, prices on application.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa (True-dwarf Box) (Old English Box). A dwarf form with small leaves. Ideal for edging

walks and flower beds. Mature plants make handsome specimens.

4 to 6 inches	\$.35
6 to 8 inches . . . . .	.60
8 to 10 inches	1.25
10 to 12 inches	2.00
12 to 14 inches	2.50
14 to 16 inches	3.50
16 to 18 inches	4.50
18 to 20 inches	6.00
20 to 24 inches	12.50

Larger specimens, prices on application.

B. sempervirens arborescens. 12'-20'. Grows to a small tree with pendulous branches. The grace and loveliness of a large specimen cannot be excelled.

12 to 15 inches	\$1.50
15 to 18 inches	2.00

CALLUNA • Heather

CALLUNA vulgaris (Scotch Heather). 1'-2'. A small shrub with rosy-lavender flowers on erect spikes. Blooms profusely in late summer.

C. vulgaris alba (White Scotch Heather). White.

C. vulgaris alporti (Alport Heather). Dark crimson.

C. vulgaris carnea (Flesh Heather). Pinkish-lavender.

C. vulgaris rubra (Red Heather). Rosy-carmine.

10 to 12 inches	\$1.00
12 to 15 inches	1.50
15 to 18 inches	2.00

COTONEASTER

(koh-toh-ne-as'-ter)

COTONEASTER adpressa (Creeping Cotoneaster). 1'. Semi-evergreen; prostrate. Frequently used in the rock garden. Bears pinkish flowers and bright scarlet fruit.

12 to 15 inches	\$1.00
15 to 18 inches	1.50
18 to 24 inches	2.00

C. divaricata (Spreading Cotoneaster). 5'-6'. Of graceful, branching habit. The dark shiny leaves turn red before dropping in fall. Fruit red.

12 to 15 inches	\$1.50
15 to 18 inches	2.00



Brilliant coloring and profusion of bloom add enchantment to a shaded walk where azaleas are planted.

C. francheti (Franchet Cotoneaster). 5'-6'. Upright shrub with pendulous branches. Produces pinkish flowers in profusion; fruit orange-red.

15 to 18 inches	\$1.50
18 to 24 inches	2.50
2 to 3 feet	3.50

C. horizontalis (Rock Cotoneaster). 2'-3'. A handsome, spreading semi-evergreen shrub. One of the finest of the species; used extensively in rock gardens. Leaves rich dark green turning to soft tints of red and bronze before falling. Covered with bright red berries in fall and winter.

15 to 18 inches	\$1.50
18 to 24 inches	2.50

C. microphylla (Rockspray). 1½'-2'. Another excellent shrub for rock planting. Its white flowers contrast sharply with the glossy dark green foliage. Fruit bright scarlet.

12 to 15 inches	\$1.00
15 to 18 inches	1.50

C. salicifolia (Willowleaf Cotoneaster). 10'-12'. A tall-growing semi-evergreen type, with white flowers in clusters. Bright red berries extending along the branches.

12 to 15 inches	\$1.50
15 to 18 inches	2.00

C. simonsi (Simons Cotoneaster). 5'-6'. Of upright habit; white flowers in the spring with bright red berries in the fall. Semi-evergreen.

15 to 18 inches	\$1.50
18 to 24 inches	2.00
2 to 3 feet	2.50

DAPHNE cneorum (Rose Daphne). 1'-1½'. Dainty small bush with grey-green foliage, each shoot tipped with clusters of delightfully fragrant, clear rose-pink flowers in the early spring.

6 to 9 inches	\$1.00
9 to 12 inches	1.50
12 to 15 inches	2.00

ELEAGNUS pungens reflexa (Bronze Eleagnus). 8'-10'. Ornamental shrub with inconspicuous flowers and drupe-like fruits. The leaves are brown-scaly beneath.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.25
3 to 4 feet	3.00
4 to 5 feet	4.50
5 to 6 feet	7.50

EUONYMOUS

EUONYMOUS patens (Spreading Euonymous). Is a handsome, nearly evergreen species, with fairly conspicuous clusters of greenish-white flowers after midsummer

and showy pinkish fruits with orange-colored seedcoats late in fall.

15 to 18 inches	\$1.00
18 to 24 inches	1.50
2 to 2½ feet	2.00

E. radicans (Wintercreeper). A climbing form to 20 feet or more. Very decorative on walls or masonry. Not particular as to soil, but prefers the shade.

2 year	\$.75
3 year	1.00

E. radicans acutus (Sharpleaf Wintercreeper). Another ornamental climbing form with sharp-pointed leaves.

2 year	\$.75
3 year	1.00

E. radicans coloratus (Redleaved Wintercreeper). Similar to the above; characterized by bright red leaves in autumn.

2 year	\$.50
3 year . . . . .	.75

E. radicans minimus (kewensis) (Bay Wintercreeper). Has very small leaves, ½ inch or less long.

2 year	\$.50
3 year . . . . .	.75

E. radicans vegetus (Bigleaf Wintercreeper). One of the most popular forms for covering brick walls or foundations. Thick foliage; bushy shape. Bears flowers and fruits abundantly.

15 to 18 inches	\$.75
18 to 24 inches	1.00

ILEX • Holly

ILEX cornuta (Chinese Holly). 8'-10'. Very handsome plant of broadly rounded shape. The leaves are glossy dark green, almost rectangular in outline with a large spine in each corner; berries are dark red.

18 to 24 inches	\$2.50
2 to 2½ feet	3.25

I. crenata (Japanese Holly). 10'-12'. Bushy shrub with rich deep green oval leaves more like Box than Holly; berries black. Excellent as a hedge and an attractive specimen.

15 to 18 inches	\$2.00
18 to 24 inches	3.00
2 to 2½ feet	4.50
2½ to 3 feet	7.00

I. crenata microphylla (Littleleaf Japanese Holly). 7'-8'. A picturesque shrub of irregular outline; every twig crowded with tiny, glossy leaves. A fine specimen plant, but more often used in groups or for hedges since it can stand a great deal of shearing.

15 to 18 inches	\$2.00
18 to 24 inches	3.50
2 to 2½ feet	5.00
2½ to 3 feet	7.50

I. glabra (Inkberry). 6'-7'. A handsome, loosely spreading shrub with shining dark green leaves; inky-black berries in the fall. Useful for shady spots.

15 to 18 inches	\$1.50
18 to 24 inches	2.00
2 to 2½ feet	3.00
2½ to 3 feet	4.50

KALMIA latifolia (Mountain Laurel). 6'-10'. This well-known native shrub is one of our most satisfactory evergreens. The foliage is very decorative, contrasting well with the red and yellowish branches; in June the broad rounded clusters of deep pink or rose flowers make a wonderful picture.

18 to 24 inches	\$2.00
2 to 2½ feet	2.50
2½ to 3 feet	3.00

LAUROCERASUS angustifolia (Cherry Laurel). 8'-10'. Evergreen shrub with long, narrow, glossy foliage and fragrant white flowers. Produces small blackish fruit. Fine as a specimen or in the shrub border.

18 to 24 inches	\$2.00
2 to 2½ feet	3.50
2½ to 3 feet	5.00

L. officinalis (English Laurel). 10'-12'. Handsome well-formed shrub with large glossy green foliage.

2 to 2½ feet	\$3.50
2½ to 3 feet	5.00

L. schipkaensis (Shipka Cherry Laurel). 5'-6'. A low bush of shrubby habit, with small narrow leaves.

18 to 24 inches	\$2.00
2 to 2½ feet	2.50
2½ to 3 feet	3.50

LEUCOTHOE catesbaei (Drooping Leucothoe). 3'-4'. Very ornamental shrub with rather large lustrous leaves on slender, gracefully arching branches. The fragrant white flowers are borne on wisteria-like clusters hanging from the base of the leaves. The foliage turns brilliant red or mahogany in autumn.

15 to 18 inches	\$1.50
18 to 24 inches	2.00
24 to 30 inches	3.00
30 to 36 inches	3.50

LIGUSTRUM lucidum (Evergreen Privet). 8'-12'. Dense-growing shrub with very glossy dark green leaves. Valuable for hedges and effective as a specimen.

18 to 24 inches	\$1.50
2 to 2½ feet	2.50
2½ to 3 feet	3.00

LONICERA nitida (Japanese Privet Honeysuckle). 3'-4'. Low, dense shrub

with very small box-like foliage. May be sheared for small borders or hedges.

15 to 18 inches	\$1.50
18 to 24 inches	2.00

L. pileata (Privet Honeysuckle). 2'-3'. Partially evergreen; low spreading shrub with small glossy dark green foliage and attractive purple fruit. Produces small, fragrant flowers.

15 to 18 inches	\$1.50
18 to 24 inches	2.00

MAHONIA aquifolium (Oregon Holly-grape). 3'-4'. Small evergreen shrub with large, spiny, glossy green leaves which turn bronzy-red in autumn. Produces large clusters of fragrant yellow flowers followed by blue berries. Does best in shade.

18 to 24 inches	\$1.50
2 to 2½ feet	2.50

M. japonica bealei (Leatherleaf Holly-grape). 4'-6'. Similar to the preceding but the foliage is broader and very fleshy—dark green above, yellowish-green beneath. Bears graceful racemes of yellow flowers in the spring; clusters of grape-like bluish-black berries in the fall.

18 to 24 inches	\$2.50
2 to 2½ feet	3.50

OSMANTHUS aquifolium (Holly Osmanthus). 15'-20'. Shrub or small tree with holly-like, spiny, crinkly leaves, fragrant white flowers and blue-black fruit.

18 to 24 inches	\$2.50
2 to 2½ feet	3.50

PACHYSANDRA terminalis (Japanese Spurge). 8"-10". An ideal ground cover particularly valuable for planting under trees where grass refuses to grow. The foliage retains its good color through the winter.

2 inch pots	\$.15
3 inch pots . . . . .	.18

PIERIS Andromeda

PIERIS floribunda (Mountain Andromeda). 4'-6'. Slow-growing spreading shrub with dull green leaves and nodding white flowers in upright panicles.

15 to 18 inches	\$2.00
18 to 24 inches	3.00
2 to 2½ feet	4.00

P. japonica (Japanese Andromeda). 8'-12'. One of the most attractive evergreens. Produces an abundance of Lily-of-the-Valley-like flowers in drooping panicles sometimes 5 inches long.

15 to 18 inches	\$2.50
18 to 24 inches	3.50
2 to 2½ feet	5.00

PYRACANTHA • Firethorn

PYRACANTHA coccinea (Scarlet Firethorn). 5'-6'. Informally spreading shrub with small dark green leaves on thorny branches; white flowers in small corymbs followed by orange-scarlet berries which remain on the plants through the winter. Fine as a specimen or in the shrub border. It also makes excellent, nearly impassable hedge.

2 to 2½ feet	\$2.00
2½ to 3 feet	2.50
3 to 4 feet	4.50
4 to 5 feet	6.00

P. coccinea lalandi (Laland Firethorn).

10'-12'. A vigorous form of the above with slender branches. Showy clusters of white flowers in spring and fiery orange-red fruit in fall. Well suited for covering walls or trained as espalier.

2 to 2½ feet	\$2.50
2½ to 3 feet	3.00
3 to 4 feet	5.00

P. yunnanensis (Chinese Firethorn). 8'-10'. An oriental variety with glossy dark green foliage and small coral-red berries.

2 to 2½ feet	\$2.50
2½ to 3 feet	3.00

RHODODENDRONS

RHODODENDRON carolinianum (Carolina Rhododendron). 4'-6'. A compact, bushy plant with rather narrow leaves smaller than those of most varieties. In May-June it produces an abundance of rose-pink flowers in compact clusters.

18 to 24 inches	\$3.00
2 to 2½ feet	4.00

R. catawbiense (Catawba Rhododendron). 6'-8'. One of the most beautiful of native flowering shrubs. Handsome foliage throughout the year and a mass of rosy-purple blossoms late in May.

18 to 24 inches	\$2.50
2 to 2½ feet	3.50

R. maximum (Rosebay Rhododendron). 10'-15'. Hardiest and most vigorous variety. Excellent for massing and naturalizing; does well in both sun and shade. Flowers vary from white to pale pink and appear late in May and June.

18 to 24 inches	\$2.00
2 to 2½ feet	3.00
2½ to 3 feet	4.00
3 to 3½ feet	6.00

Hybrid Rhododendrons

Superior to the native Rhododendrons in ease of culture, better foliage and size of bloom are the hybrids produced by crossing these native species with various European and Asiatic forms. They produce enormous clusters of brilliantly colored flowers much superior to the native types.

Album Elegans. Light blush, changing to white.

18 to 24 inches	\$3.00
24 to 30 inches	4.00
30 to 36 inches	5.00

Atrosanguineum. Deep blood-red.

Boule de Neige. White.

Caractacus. Purplish-crimson trusses; excellent foliage.

Charles Bagley. Cherry-red.

Charles Dickens. Rich, deep scarlet.

Delicatissimum. Delicate flesh-pink.

Everestianum. Frilled flowers, rosy-lilac spotted greenish-black.

General Grant. Rosy-scarlet.

Giganteum. Cherry-red.

Henrietta Sargent. Pink; yellowish-green eye.

Ignatius Sargent. Rose-scarlet, beautifully marked.

Kettledrum. Crimson, suffused with purple.

Lady Armstrong. Beautifully spotted pale rose.

Lady Grey Egerton. Silvery blush.

Mrs. C. S. Sargent. Bright pink with yellow eye.

Parsons grandiflorum. Bright carmine.

President Lincoln. Pink.

Purpureum elegans. Dark purple.

Roseum elegans. Brilliant rose-pink.

Roseum superbum. Rose-pink.

The prices for the above Hybrid Rhododendrons except where noted are as follows:

15 to 18 inches	\$3.00
18 to 24 inches	4.00
2 to 2½ feet	6.00
2½ to 3 feet	7.50

VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum (Leatherleaf Viburnum). 8'-10'. An extremely ornamental evergreen shrub with glossy wrinkled leaves and yellowish-white flowers. Very color-

ful in autumn with its large clusters of fruit changing from red to black. Excellent for planting in the shrub border or as a single specimen.

2 to 2½ feet	\$2.00
2½ to 3 feet	2.50
3 to 3½ feet	3.50
3½ to 4 feet	4.00
4 to 4½ feet	5.00

VINCA minor (Common Periwinkle). An excellent ground cover. Succeeds equally well in sun or shade and can be grown almost any place. Blue flowers early in the spring.

2 inch pots	\$.12
3 inch pots . . . . .	.20

YUCCA filamentosa (Common Yucca). Known also as Adam's Needle. A popular shrub frequently used as accent in the garden or in massed effects. The slender leaves often grow to 2½ feet long and contrast sharply with the whitish flowers.

2 year	\$1.00
3 year	1.50
4 year	2.00



Deciduous Azaleas
follow the
evergreen varieties,
and vie with them
for supremacy
in the field of color.

Mattie Edwards Hewitt

Deciduous Shrubs

F

rom the adventuresome Witch-Hazel, which sends out her delicate yellow blossoms into the chill of early winter, to the Buddleia which saves her purple tassels to decorate the waning summer season, there is a glorious collection of deciduous shrubs from which to choose. Their appeal lies primarily in the wealth of blossoms which they offer, but their foliage and form likewise enhance the beauty of the landscape. For the most part, their colors are pastel in tone, and there are many whites among them. Theirs is a softening influence; in filmy cascades they spread and spray.

Few plants give so much for so little. For small cost, most of them may be purchased, and once established in the garden, they ask little care. They grow rapidly and with amazing grace; shower their branches with bloom and shed their fragrance on the air. Choose them wisely to suit the location, and you may be assured they will not disappoint you.

Ball and Burlap (B. & B.) will be charged extra according to the size except where noted.

ACANTHOPanax pentaphyllum (Bush or Fiveleaf Aralia). A beautiful shrub which thrives in any good soil. Has graceful arching branches and bright green shining foliage. Greenish-white flowers are produced in showy clusters.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

AMELANCHIER canadensis (Downy Shadblow). Sometimes referred to as Shad-bush, Service Berry, or June Berry. Exceptionally fine tree-like shrub which produces a profusion of pure white blossoms on nodding racemes in early spring. Flowers open almost simultaneously.

2 to 3 feet	\$ 1.00
3 to 4 feet	1.50
4 to 5 feet	2.50
5 to 6 feet	4.00
6 to 8 feet	6.00

AMORPHA fruticosa (Indigobush). 8'-10'. Known also as False Indigo. Produces conspicuous spikes of small dark blue or purple flowers. Suitable for naturalistic or mass planting.

4 to 5 feet	\$.75
5 to 6 feet	1.00
6 to 8 feet	1.50

ARONIA arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry). 8'-10'. Colorful foliage in autumn and a profusion of bright red berries which

last a long time. Bears attractive white flowers in spring.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00

A. melanocarpa (Black Chokeberry). 5'-6'. Differs from the above in that the fruits are glossy black and drop earlier.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00



"When spring unlocks the flowers to paint the laughing soil."

Bishop Heber

Richard Averill Smith



DECIDUOUS AZALEAS

(All Azaleas are B. & B.)

AZALEA altaclarensis. Large trusses of deep orange, changing to bright yellow. Very hardy.

18 to 24 inches	\$4.25
2 to 2½ feet	6.50

A. arborescens (Sweet Azalea). 10'. Produces myriads of large, fragrant flowers, white or pinkish.

1½ to 2 feet	\$2.50
2 to 2½ feet	3.00
2½ to 3 feet	4.00

A. calendulacea (Flame Azalea). 8'-10'. No spring-blooming plant equals this azalea in brilliance. The large clusters of flowers vary in color from light salmon to deep golden-orange and scarlet.

1½ to 2 feet	\$2.50
2 to 2½ feet	3.00
2½ to 3 feet	4.00

A. nudiflora (Pinxterbloom). 5'-6'. The "Wild Honeysuckle" of the woods is familiar to everyone. Its flowers of delicate pink and white, appearing in May, are very fragrant.

1½ to 2 feet	\$2.50
2 to 2½ feet	3.00
2½ to 3 feet	4.00

A. mollis (Chinese Azalea). 4'-5'. The large, bright green, rather hairy foliage makes this plant attractive even when not in bloom. The large flowers come in delicate shades of yellow, pink, salmon, orange, and terra-cotta.

15 to 18 inches	\$2.50
18 to 24 inches	3.50
24 to 30 inches	5.00

A. pontica (Pontic Azalea). 8'-10'. Broad, dense plant covered in spring with large yellow fragrant flowers in clusters at the tips of the branches.

18 to 24 inches	\$3.00
2 to 2½ feet	5.00

A. viscosa (Swamp Azalea). 4'-6'. Sometimes known as White Swamp Honeysuckle. White flowers, often tinged with pink, have a delicate fragrance. Blooms late.

1½ to 2 feet	\$2.50
2 to 2½ feet	3.00
2½ to 3 feet	4.00

BENZOIN aestivale (Spicebush). 10'-12'. Before the leaves appear in the spring, the branches are studded with fringy yellow flowers. The glittering scarlet berries are conspicuous among the foliage which turns clear yellow in the fall. The leaves and twigs are aromatic.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50



Mattie Edwards Hewitt

BERBERIS • Barberry

BERBERIS thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). 5'-6'. Except for the common privet, this barberry is used for hedges more than any other shrub. Left unpruned it makes a graceful broad specimen, and with repeated trimming will make a dense, impenetrable hedge. The leaves turn orange to scarlet in the fall and the numerous red berries remain throughout the winter.

15 to 18 inches	\$.25
18 to 24 inches . . . . .	.30
2 to 3 feet . . . . .	.50

B. thunbergi atropurpurea (Purple Barberry). Similar to the above but with bronzy-red foliage.

15 to 18 inches	\$.40
18 to 24 inches . . . . .	.55
2 to 3 feet	1.00
3 to 4 feet	2.00

B. thunbergi minor (Box Barberry). A low-growing form, fine for edging.

12 to 15 inches	\$.40
15 to 18 inches . . . . .	.50
18 to 24 inches . . . . .	.60

B. thunbergi plurifolia erecta (Columnberry). (U. S. Plant Patent No. 1101.) A remarkable new variety of upright habit and dense foliage.

15 to 18 inches	\$.45
18 to 24 inches . . . . .	.60
24 to 30 inches . . . . .	.70

BUDDLEIA Charming (New Pink Buddleia). Vigorous and free-flowering shrub that blooms continuously from July until frost. The beautiful lavender-pink flowers are produced in long trusses and are excellent for cutting.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00

B. davidii magnifica (Butterfly Bush).

8'-10'. Because of its fragrant lilac flowers, it is sometimes called "Summer Lilac." Blooms in profusion from mid-summer until late autumn.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00

B. Ile de France. 4'-5'. A smaller variety with fragrant rosy-purple flowers.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00

B. Fortune. (Plant Patent 206.) 5'-6'. Foliage is a deep leathery dark green. The flowers are pure lilac with brilliant orange eye.

2 to 3 feet	\$ 1.00
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CALLICARPA purpurea (Chinese Beautyberry). 3'-4'. Another bushy shrub which produces an abundance of small pink flowers in August followed by purplish-blue berries in clusters along the branches.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Common Sweetshrub). 4'-5'. Known also as Carolina Allspice. A handsome shrub with large glossy foliage and spicily fragrant reddish-brown flowers. Grows well in most any location.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00

CARYOPTERIS incana (Common Bluebeard). 3'-4'. (B. & B.) A welcome addition to the flower garden because its violet or lavender-blue blossoms appear in September. Leaves slightly aromatic. Sometimes known as Blue Spirea.

15 to 18 inches	\$.75
18 to 24 inches	1.00

CERCIS chinensis (Chinese Redbud). (B. & B.) Unusually handsome tree-like shrub densely covered with rose-pink flowers in the early spring before the foliage.

2 to 3 feet	\$ 1.50
3 to 4 feet	2.00

CHIONANTHUS virginica (White Fringetree). 15'-18'. B. & B. A tall-growing shrub of good habit and excellent foliage. Very showy when the large panicles of white flowers appear in May-June.

2 to 3 feet	\$ 1.00
3 to 4 feet	1.50
4 to 5 feet	2.00

CITRUS trifoliata (Hardy Orange). (B. & B.) Picturesque white flowers in spring,

followed by small, aromatic, orange-like fruit. Very ornamental; hardy. Large thorns make it suited for defensive hedge.

2 to 3 feet	\$ 1.50
3 to 4 feet	2.00
4 to 5 feet	2.50
5 to 6 feet	5.00

CORNUS Shrub Dogwoods

CORNUS alba (Tatarian Dogwood).

8'-10'. Magnificent at any season. Adorned with white blossoms in the spring, rich green foliage in summer, and bluish-white berries in the fall. In winter the branches are of blood-red color.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50

C. alternifolia (Pagoda Dogwood). 15'-20'. Tall shrub or small tree of distinctive habit, the branches forming flat, horizontally spreading tiers. Flowers white; fruit dark blue.

2 to 3 feet	\$ 1.00
3 to 4 feet	1.50

C. mas (Cornelian Cherry). 15'-20'. Handsome shrub of dense growth with glossy foliage. Produces an abundance of yellow flowers in early spring before the leaves, followed by shining scarlet fruit.

2 to 3 feet	\$ 1.00
3 to 4 feet	1.50
4 to 5 feet	2.00

C. paniculata (Gray Dogwood). 10'-12'. Very attractive in the spring with its clusters of whitish flowers and in the fall with its showy berries on short red stems. The branches are grayish.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50
5 to 6 feet	2.00

C. sanguinea (Bloodtwig Dogwood). 8'-10'. The name is indicative of the color of the branches. Flowers white; fruit black.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50
5 to 6 feet	2.00

C. stolonifera (Red-Osier Dogwood). 7'-8'. Another shrub with dark red branches. Adapted for many garden purposes. Flowers and fruit white.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50
5 to 6 feet	2.00

C. stolonifera flaviramea (Goldentwig Dogwood). 5'-6'. Very effective in winter because of its yellow branches.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50
5 to 6 feet	2.00

CORYLUS americana (American Hazelnut). 6'-8'. Native to this country and sometimes called Filbert or Cobnut. Highly ornamental foliage and edible nuts.

2 to 3 feet	\$ 1.50
3 to 4 feet	2.00

C. avellana atropurpurea (Purple Filbert). 10'-15'. Strong-growing shrub with attractive purple foliage. Fruit edible.

2 to 3 feet	\$ 2.00
3 to 4 feet	3.00

CYDONIA Flowering Quince

CYDONIA japonica (Japanese Flowering Quince). 5'-6'. A spreading shrub with spiny branches and fine foliage. Flowers range from pink to scarlet; large yellow fruit is spicily fragrant.

18 to 24 inches	\$.75
2 to 2½ feet	1.00
2½ to 3 feet	1.50

C. japonica alba (White Flowering Quince). Similar to the above, but with white blossoms.

18 to 24 inches	\$.75
2 to 2½ feet	1.00
2½ to 3 feet	1.50

CYDONIA HYBRIDS

C. atrococcinea plena. Scarlet.

C. cardinalis. Fiery scarlet.

C. nivalis. White.

C. rosea plena. Pink.

C. rubra grandiflora. Crimson.

C. superba. Deep red.

Prices:

18 to 24 inches	\$ 1.50
24 to 30 inches	2.00

CYTISUS scoparius (Scotch Broom).

4'-6'. (B. & B.) Handsome shrub with erect, slender branches and rich green foliage. Produces an abundance of small yellow flowers along the branches in early spring. The green twigs give this plant an evergreen appearance in winter.

2 to 3 feet	\$ 1.00
3 to 4 feet	1.50
4 to 5 feet	2.00

DEUTZIA

DEUTZIA gracilis (Slender Deutzia).

2'-3'. Small shrub with slender, arching branches. The clear white flowers almost cover the plant in spring.

18 to 24 inches	\$.75
2 to 2½ feet	1.00
2½ to 3 feet	1.50

D. gracilis rosea (Pink Slender Deutzia). Similar to the above, but with pink flowers.

18 to 24 inches	\$.75
2 to 2½ feet	1.00
2½ to 3 feet	1.50

D. lemoinei (Lemoine Deutzia). 3'-4'. A free-flowering hybrid with sprays of pure white blossoms.

18 to 24 inches	\$.50
2 to 3 feet . . . . .	.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50

D. scabra candidissima (Snowflake Deutzia). 6'-8'. Attractive shrub with erect panicles of white flowers.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

D. scabra candidissima flora-plena (Double Snowflake Deutzia). 6'-8'. Flowers double; pure white.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

D. scabra (Pride of Rochester). (Large-flowered Deutzia). 6'-10'. Grows into a tall, broad-topped bush which, in the spring, is covered with white flowers tinged rose outside.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

ELEAGNUS angustifolia (Russian Olive). 15'-18'. (B. & B.) Also called Oleaster. Attractive shrub, sometimes spiny; underside of branches and leaves silvery. Produces fragrant flowers and yellowish fruit coated with silvery scales.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

E. longipes (Cherry Eleagnus). 5'-6'. The branchlets are reddish-brown; foliage rather large and glabrous with brown scales beneath. The fragrant flowers are yellowish-white and are followed by long-stemmed, scarlet fruit which is edible.

3 to 4 feet	\$ 1.50
4 to 5 feet	2.00

ENKIANTHUS campanulatus. 15'-20'. (B. & B.) Strong-growing, very handsome

shrub with bright green foliage which turns brilliant shades of orange and crimson in the fall. The flowers are yellow or pale orange, veined red, and are produced in drooping racemes.

2 to 2½ feet	\$2.75
2½ to 3 feet	4.50
3 to 3½ feet	6.00

EUONYMOUS alatus (Winged Euonymous). 8'-10'. Beautiful shrub with cork-winged, stiff, wide-spreading branches. The foliage is dull green in the summer and in the fall assumes the most vivid tints of rosy-scarlet and crimson. The purplish, capsular fruits show the bright orange seeds when opening.

3 to 4 feet	\$1.50
4 to 5 feet	2.00
5 to 6 feet	3.00

E. americanus (Brook Euonymous or Strawberry Bush). 6'-8'. Gay pink fruit and wavy-toothed foliage.

2½ to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50
5 to 6 feet	2.00

EXOCHORDA grandiflora (Pearl-bush). 8'-10'. A bushy, vigorous-growing shrub producing a multitude of glistening white flowers sometimes 2 inches across.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

FORSYTHIA Goldenbells

FORSYTHIA intermedia (Border Forsythia). 6'-8'. A graceful plant with spreading branches and bright yellow flowers.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

F. fortunei (Fortune Forsythia). 8'-10'. Of upright habit with arching branches; clear yellow flowers.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

F. intermedia spectabilis (Showy Border Forsythia). 6'-8'. Surpassing all others in profusion of bloom and vigorous growth, this variety is aptly named. Every twig is densely clothed with nodding flowers of brilliant yellow.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

F. suspensa (Weeping Forsythia). 6'-8'. A rambling, informal plant with slender, drooping branches covered in spring with a wealth of golden-yellow blossoms. Best if given unrestricted space and allowed to develop naturally.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

Deciduous trees and shrubs lend their gracious beauty as a background for a perennial border.

Richard Averill Smith



F. viridissima (Greenstem Forsythia).
8'-10'. Of erect habit with greenish-yellow flowers. Blooms later than the other forsythias.
3 to 4 feet \$.75
4 to 5 feet 1.00
5 to 6 feet 1.50

HAMAMELIS virginiana (Common Witch-Hazel). 15'-20'. An interesting addition to any garden because it produces its fringy, bright yellow flowers in the autumn as the leaves are falling.

3 to 4 feet \$ 1.00
4 to 5 feet 1.25
5 to 6 feet 1.50
6 to 7 feet 2.00

HIBISCUS syriacus (Shrub Althea). 10'-12'. Sometimes called Rose of Sharon. A tall, upright shrub with a broad, rounded head. Bears colorful flowers late in the season when few other shrubs are in bloom.

H. ardens. Double rose violet.

H. Boule-de-Feu. Double red.

H. coelestis. Single blue.

H. Comte de Haimont. Double pink.

H. Jeanne d'Arc. Double white.

H. rubis. Single red.

H. totus albus. Single white.

Prices:

3 to 4 feet \$.75
4 to 5 feet 1.00
5 to 6 feet 2.00
6 to 8 feet 2.50

HYDRANGEA

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora (Snowhill Hydrangea). 3'-5'. A late-blooming, compact bush with large foliage and enormous rounded heads of pure white flowers which are very lasting.

2 to 3 feet \$.75
3 to 4 feet 1.00
4 to 5 feet 1.50

H. opuloides (Otaksa Hydrangea). 3'-4'. Enormous heads of pink and blue flowers.

2 year clumps \$ 2.00
3 year clumps 3.00

H. paniculata grandiflora (Pegee Hydrangea). 8'-10'. Very effective with its large panicles of showy white flowers, which become rose-colored as the season advances.

2 to 3 feet \$.75
3 to 4 feet 1.00
4 to 5 feet 1.50

H. quercifolia (Oakleaf Hydrangea). 4'-6'. Noteworthy because of the attractive foliage which turns reddish in fall. Large white flowers in long panicles.

2 to 3 feet \$ 1.50
3 to 4 feet 2.00

HYPERICUM St. Johnswort

HYPERICUM calycinum (Spreading St. Johnswort). 1'. Referred to also as Aaron's Beard. Rapidly spreading sub-shrub often used as ground cover. Golden-yellow blooms in midsummer.

2 year clumps \$.75
3 year clumps 1.00

H. densiflorum. 4'-5'. A well-shaped shrub which in late summer produces an abundance of small, bright yellow flowers in broad, dense heads.

2 to 3 feet \$.75
3 to 4 feet 1.00

H. moserianum (Goldflower). 3'. A dwarf hybrid of erect habit with the tips of the branches pendulous. The large flowers are golden-yellow, their color heightened by the many tufted yellow stamens in the center.

2 year clump \$.75
3 year clump 1.00

ILEX Holly

ILEX serrata (Finetooth Holly). 10'-15'. (B. & B.) Tall shrub of spreading habit and rather small fine-toothed leaves. Strikingly beautiful in winter with its profusion of brilliant red berries.

18 to 24 inches \$ 1.00
24 to 30 inches 1.50
30 to 36 inches 2.00

I. verticillata (Winterberry). 6'-8'. (B. & B.) Highly ornamental native shrub of spreading habit, often as broad as it is high. Brilliant in fall and winter, its twiggy branches are studded with small, scarlet berries.

3 to 4 feet \$ 1.50
4 to 5 feet 2.00
5 to 6 feet 3.00
6 to 8 feet 5.00

JASMINUM nudiflorum (Winter Jasmine). 3'. A spreading, wiry shrub, with drooping branches which often reach the ground and take root. The bright yellow flowers appear in very early spring—often

break into bloom on warm days in January or February.

18 to 24 inches	\$.75
2 to 3 feet	1.00

J. officinale (Jessamine). A self-climber, this variety is fine for use on walls or fences if given some support. Very attractive white flowers in summer.

18 to 24 inches	\$ 1.00
2 to 3 feet	1.50

KERRIA japonica (Single Kerria). 4'-5'. Slender, erect shrub with single golden-yellow flowers in summer. Light green stems highly ornamental in winter.

2 to 3 feet	\$ 1.00
3 to 4 feet	1.50

K. japonica flore-pleno (Double Kerria). The numerous clustered petals give the flowers a globe-like shape. More vigorous than the single form and of superior color.

2 to 3 feet	\$ 1.25
3 to 4 feet	1.75

KOLKWITZIA amabilis (Beautybush). 5'-6'. Hardy shrub of erect, bushy habit, with downward sweeping branches. Unusually spectacular when its pink bell-shaped flowers are open.

3 to 4 feet	\$ 1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50
5 to 6 feet	2.00

LAGERSTROEMIA indica (Crapemyrtle). 15'-20'. Strong-growing shrub with glossy bright green leaves. Beginning in July and continuing for some time, it produces in abundance showy panicles of crinkled or fringed flowers. Should have some protection in exposed locations.

L. indica alba (White Crapemyrtle).

L. indica rosea (Pink Crapemyrtle).

L. indica rubra (Red Crapemyrtle).

Prices:

7 inch pots	\$ 1.50
12 inch tubs	3.50

LESPEDEZA bicolor (Shrub Bushclover). 8'-10'. Tall, graceful shrub with slender branches. Very showy in late summer when covered with a profusion of purple, pea-shaped flowers.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

L. formosa (Purple Bushclover). 6'-8'. Similar to the above, but flowers are larger and rosy-purple, drooping in very numerous long racemes.

3 year	\$.75
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LIGUSTRUM • Privet

LIGUSTRUM amurense (Amur Privet).

Extremely hardy variety of upright habit; very useful for hedges and well adapted to city conditions.

	Prices:	Each	10
2 to 3 feet	\$.20	\$ 1.80	
3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.30	2.50	
4 to 5 feet . . . . .	.50	4.00	
5 to 6 feet . . . . .	.75	6.00	

L. ibolium (Ibolium Privet). 8'-10'. Fine hybrid of upright, vigorous habit with good, clean foliage.

Prices same as for L. amurense.

L. ibota (Ibota Privet). 8'-10'. Graceful variety with spreading and curving branches.

Prices same as for L. amurense.

L. ibota regelianum (Regel Privet).

5'-6'. This low-growing dense shrub with almost horizontally spreading branches makes a splendid low hedge. Also useful in the shrub border with its showy display of white flowers in drooping panicles.

	Prices:	10
2 to 3 feet	\$.75	\$ 6.00
3 to 4 feet	1.00	7.50
4 to 5 feet	1.50	10.00



"A little garden
square and walled."

—Tennyson

Mattie Edwards Hewitt

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). 12'-15'. The standard hedge plant for many years. The glossy foliage lasts well into the winter.

	10	100
2 to 3 feet	\$1.50	\$9.00
3 to 4 feet	2.00	12.00
4 to 5 feet	3.00	18.00
5 to 6 feet	4.00	27.50

L. ovalifolium variegatum (Golden California Privet). Same as the above except that the dark green foliage is interestingly marked with pale yellow.

3 to 4 feet	\$1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50

L. sinense (Chinese Privet). 6'-8'. Spreading variety with slender, arching branches. The numerous panicles of white flowers make it very handsome when in bloom.

2 to 3 feet	\$.50
3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.75

LONICERA Bush Honeysuckle

LONICERA fragrantissima (Winter Honeysuckle). 6'-8'. Attractive spreading shrub with slender, curving branches and fragrant, creamy-white flowers. Rich foliage persists until winter. Fine for border plantings and screen effects.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

L. maacki (Amur Honeysuckle). 12'-15'. Large, upright shrub with white flowers turning to yellow. Dark red fruit.

3 to 4 feet	\$1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50
5 to 6 feet	2.00

L. maacki podocarpa (Late Honeysuckle). 8'-10'. Lower than the preceding but more spreading in habit. Large leaves and attractive white flowers, followed by persistent dark red fruit.

3 to 4 feet	\$1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50
5 to 6 feet	2.00

L. morrowi (Morrow Honeysuckle). 5'-8'. Broad spreading shrub bearing white flowers tinged with yellow; blood-red fruit.

L. ruprechtiana (Manchurian Honeysuckle). 8'-10'. Tall-growing shrub, its large leaves grayish beneath. Flowers white, changing to yellow, followed by red, or sometimes yellow, fruit.

L. syringantha wolfi (Wolf Honeysuckle). 4'-5'. Foliage dense on graceful branches which often droop to the ground. Bears a profusion of lilac-carmine fragrant blossoms in May-June.

L. tatarica (Tatarian Honeysuckle). 8'-10'. Highly decorative shrub of good habit and with delicately cut, attractive foliage. Very ornamental showy pink or white flowers and bright red fruit.

L. tatarica alba (White Tatarian Honeysuckle). Like the above except that flowers are pure white.

L. tatarica rosea (Rosy Tatarian Honeysuckle). Flowers rose outside, pink inside.

L. tatarica siberica (Red Tatarian Honeysuckle). A variety with bright red flowers.

Prices:	
2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50

LYCIUM chinense (Chinese Matrimony Vine). Also called Boxthorn. A vigorous shrub of spreading habit, the slender branches sometimes growing 12 feet. The bright green leaves remain fresh and unchanged until they drop after severe frost. Conspicuous in the fall when the slender branches are loaded with scarlet or orange-red fruit which follows the purplish blossoms.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00

MYRICA carolinensis (Northern Bayberry). 4'-8'. Handsome native shrub with attractive foliage; dull green above, grayish beneath. Conspicuous in winter when covered with clusters of gray, waxy berries which remain on the branches until spring.

2 to 3 feet	\$1.50
3 to 4 feet	2.00

M. cerifera (Southern Waxmyrtle). Tall-growing shrub or small tree with distinctive grayish-white fruit. Wide-spreading habit.

2 to 3 feet	\$1.50
3 to 4 feet	2.00

NANDINA domestica (Nandina). 5'-6'. Unusually showy semi-evergreen shrub. Erect, stiff branches with graceful cut foliage tinged with pink when young, and turning red in autumn. Large trusses of white flowers at tips of branches are followed by brilliant scarlet berries.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet	4.00

PHILADELPHUS Mockorange

PHILADELPHUS avalanche (Hybrid). 5'-6'. Fine descendant from Lemoine's hybrid. Its slender branches bend to the ground with the weight of bloom. Intensely fragrant.

P. Bouquet Blanc (Hybrid). 3'-4'. A



Mattie Edwards Hewitt

In cool stillness a pool reflects the beauty which surrounds it, and becomes the loveliest picture in the garden.

smaller shrub of dense habit producing snow-white flowers in bouquet-like clusters.

Prices:

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

P. coronarius (*Sweet Mockorange*).

8'-10'. One of the most widely cultivated. Sweet-smelling, creamy-white flowers.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

P. grandiflorus (*Big Scentless Mock-orange*). 8'-10'. Flowers somewhat larger than the species.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

P. Lemoinei (*Hybrid*). 4'-5'. The Lemoine Mockorange is a compact-growing hybrid of graceful habit. The semi-double, fragrant flowers are clustered along slender branches.

P. virginia (*Hybrid*). 7'-8'. Considered by many to be the finest of all. The semi-double flowers often measure 2 inches across

and are produced in such profusion as to weigh down the branches. Blossoms are pure white and of delicious fragrance.

2 to 3 feet	\$ 1.00
3 to 4 feet	1.50
4 to 5 feet	2.00

PHOTINIA villosa (*Christmas Berry*).

12'-15'. Fine shrub of upright habit with dark green, shining foliage which turns brilliant red in autumn. The clustered white flowers are followed by bright scarlet berries which hang on until mid-winter.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00

PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius (*Nine-bark*). 8'-10'. Native shrub with wide spreading recurving branches and bright green foliage. Creamy-white flowers in rounded heads are followed by curious, inflated pods which often turn red in late summer.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00

P. opulifolius lutea (*Golden Nine-bark*). Like the above except that the leaves are bright yellow at first, later changing to a golden, bronzy yellow.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00

PRUNUS glandulosa (Flowering Almond). 5'-6'. A popular plant in old-fashioned gardens. The Flowering Almonds are bushy shrubs which in early spring are literally covered with tiny, chrysanthemum-like double flowers.

18 to 24 inches	\$.75
2 to 3 feet	1.00

P. glandulosa glabra alboplena. Lovely form; large white flowers.

18 to 24 inches	\$.75
2 to 3 feet	1.00

P. glandulosa trichostyla sinensis. A beautiful variety with double pink flowers.

18 to 24 inches	\$.75
2 to 3 feet	1.00

RHAMNUS cathartica (Common Buckthorn). 10'-12'. Stout shrub, usually thorny, with broad oval foliage. Conspicuous in the autumn with its glittering black berries. Good hedge plant.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides (Jetbead).

3'-6'. A much-branched, gracefully spreading shrub with handsome bright green foliage. Large, single, white flowers in May-June are followed by glistening, jet-black fruit which remains through the winter.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

RHUS canadensis (Fragrant Sumac).

3'-4'. Aromatic shrub with attractive foliage which turns brilliant orange and scarlet in autumn. Showy heads of small yellow flowers appear in the spring and are followed by coral-red, hairy fruits.

3 to 4 feet	\$ 1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50

R. cotinus (Common Smoke Tree).

12'-15'. Spreading, rather dense shrub with rich foliage. Best known for its plume-like, loose feathery panicles which give the effect of a dense cloud of smoke, and from which the plant derives its name. Leaves assume brilliant coloring in fall.

3 to 4 feet	\$ 1.50
4 to 5 feet	2.00
5 to 6 feet	3.00

R. glabra (Smooth Sumac). 12'-15'.

Very handsome variety with deeply and finely cut foliage. Dense panicles of greenish flowers followed by scarlet silken-haired berries.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumac). 15'-20'.

Picturesque shrub with large compound leaves which assume brilliant color in autumn. The

crimson fruit-clusters remain almost all winter.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

ROBINIA hispida (Rose Acacia). 3'-5'.

Graceful shrub with feathery leaves and sweet-pea-like blossoms. Will thrive even in poor, sandy soil and dry locations.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00

RUBUS odoratus (Flowering Raspberry). 4'-6'. Hardy spreading shrub with large triangular-lobed leaves and showy rosy-purple blossoms. Partial to shade and moisture.

18 to 24 inches	\$.75
2 to 3 feet	1.00

SAMBUCUS canadensis (American Elder). 10'-12'. Handsome shrub, bearing enormous clusters of white flowers, contrasting sharply with the dark foliage. The purplish-black berries are sometimes used in cooking.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00

SORBARIA aitchisoni (Kashmir False Spirea). 6'-8'. Upright shrub with attractive compound bright green leaves. Produces graceful plumes of creamy flowers in late summer. The young branches are bright red.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50
5 to 6 feet	2.00

S. sorbifolia (Ural False Spirea). 3'-5'.

Rapidly spreading shrub of upright habit with bright green pinnate leaves and fluffy heads of white flowers.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50
5 to 6 feet	2.00

SPIREA

SPIREA arguta (Garland Spirea). 5'-6'. An early flowering hybrid with slender, arching branches, bright green leaves and small white flowers. Foliage brilliant orange to scarlet in autumn.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00

S. billardi (Billiard Spirea). 5'-6'. Upright in habit; beautiful pink flowers in long erect panicles in mid-summer.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00

S. bumalda (Bumalda Spirea). 2'-3'. Compact shrub with bright green leaves; flowers whitish to deep pink.

18 to 24 inches	\$.75
2 to 3 feet	1.00

S. bumalda Anthony Waterer (Anthony Waterer Spirea). 2'-3'. Low-growing, very free-flowering variety with bright crimson flowers in flat, erect clusters.

18 to 24 inches	\$.75
2 to 3 feet	1.00

S. froebeli (Froebel Spirea). 3'-4'. A fine variety similar to the S. bumalda but a little taller and with broader leaves.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00

S. japonica ovalifolia (White Japanese Spirea). 4'. Of upright habit with attractive white flowers in clusters 3 to 5 inches across; June and July.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00

S. japonica ruberrima (Pink Japanese Spirea). 4'. Similar to the above, but with bright pink flowers.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00

S. prunifolia plena (Double Bridal-wreath). 6'-8'. Very handsome early flowering variety with dark green shining foliage, turning orange in fall. The tiny double flowers appear in clusters before the leaves and almost conceal the slender branches.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00

S. reevesiana (Reeves Spirea). 6'-8'. Gracefully arching branches covered with dark green foliage which is pale bluish-green beneath. Dense, dome-shaped clusters of pure white flowers in May and June.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00

S. thunbergi (Thunberg Spirea). 4'-5'. Slender, arching branches clothed with feathery bright green leaves which turn orange or scarlet in late fall. The pure white flowers appear early.

2 to 3 feet	\$.65
3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.75

S. trichocarpa (Korean Spirea). 5'-6'. Develops into a large dome-shaped bush with luxuriant foliage. Similar to S. vanhouttei but blooming several weeks later.

2 to 3 feet	\$.65
3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00

S. vanhouttei (Vanhoutte Spirea). 6'-8'. So well known that it hardly needs a description. In May and June its gracefully arching branches are completely covered with clusters of white blossoms as if weighted down with snow.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa (Cutleaf Stephanandra). 5'-6'. Very dense, spread-

ing shrub with handsome, lacy, rich green foliage. A profusion of clustered white flowers in June. Leaves assume reddish-purple coloring in autumn.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus (Snowberry). 4'-6'. Also called Waxberry. A graceful shrub with excellent foliage and tiny pink flowers. Conspicuous in the winter with heavy clusters of snowy white fruit at the tips of the arching branches.

2 to 3 feet	\$.60
3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.80

S. vulgaris (Coralberry). 3'-5'. Also called Indian Currant. Rapidly spreading, compact shrub with small white bell-shaped flowers followed by coral-red fruit.

2 to 3 feet	\$.60
3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.80

SYRINGA • Lilac

SYRINGA chinensis rothmagensis (Chinese Lilac). 10'-12'. Fine shrub with slender, often arching branches. An abundance of rosy-lilac flowers in large, broad clusters; May.

3 to 4 feet	\$ 1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50

S. henryi lutece. 6'-8'. Symmetrical shrub with large leaves and deep violet-purple flowers. Late blooming.

2 to 3 feet	\$ 2.00
3 to 4 feet	2.50

S. japonica (Japanese Tree Lilac). 18'-20'. Grows into a large pyramidal specimen. Bears creamy-white blossoms in enormous clusters in June and July.

4 to 5 feet	\$ 1.50
5 to 6 feet	2.00
6 to 8 feet	3.00

S. josikaea (Hungarian Lilac). 10'-12'. Of vigorous upright growth with glossy dark green leaves and violet flowers; June.

3 to 4 feet	\$ 1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50

S. persica (Persian Lilac). 8'-10'. A graceful shrub with wiry, slender branches and narrow glossy foliage. The very fragrant rosylilac flowers are borne in broad panicles which weigh down the branches.

3 to 4 feet	\$ 1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50

S. persica alba (White Persian Lilac). Same as the above but with white flowers.

3 to 4 feet	\$ 1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50

S. villosa (Late Lilac). 8'-10'. A symmetrical bushy shrub with rather stout upright branches and large dull green leaves.

Rosy-lilac to whitish flowers; late blooming.
 3 to 4 feet \$1.00
 4 to 5 feet 1.50

S. vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac). An old familiar friend beloved by gardeners the world over. Intensely fragrant purple flowers and slender branches of graceful habit.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.50
4 to 5 feet	2.50
5 to 6 feet	3.50

S. vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac). Similar to the above, only with white flowers.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.50
4 to 5 feet	2.50
5 to 6 feet	3.50

HYBRID LILACS

Belle de Nancy. Graceful clusters of double pink blossoms.

Cavour. Late blooming variety with purple flowers; single.

Charles the Tenth. Blooms purple-red; free-flowering, single.

Christopher Columbus. Beautiful clusters of single pale lavender flowers late in the season.

Decaisne. Single blooms, purplish-lilac in color.

De Mirabel. A late bloomer with lovely single bluish-violet flowers.

Edith Cavell. Large clusters of double white blossoms.

Hugo Koster. Abundant single mauve blossoms.

Jacques Callot. Single, rosy-pink; a profuse bloomer.

Jan Van Tol. One of the most beautiful of the pure whites.

Jeanne d'Arc. Late blooming plant with graceful clusters of white flowers.

Ludwig Spaeth. Bears showy crimson-purple blossoms in profusion; single.

Marceau. Attractive single flowers of purplish-violet color.

Marie Legraye. Select form with pure white flowers; single.

Mme. Felix. Single pure white flowers; borne in profusion.

Mme. F. Morel. Very fragrant cluster of pale pinkish-lavender blooms.

Mme. Lemoine. A handsome plant bearing an abundance of double white flowers; very fragrant.

Monge. Very large clusters of single rose-purple lilacs.

Montaigne. Double rosy-mauve blossoms are borne in long clusters.

Mont Blanc. Handsome variety; flowers single and pure white.

Pres. Fallieres. Very showy double flowers; rose-purple.

Pres. Grevy. Beautiful variety; blossoms pale blue.

Pres. Loubet. Graceful form with handsome double purple blossoms.

Reaumur. Closely filled clusters of single dark purple flowers.

Thunberg. Unusually fragrant, double, deep lilac blooms; late.

Vestale. Very long clusters of pure white blossoms.

Victor Lemoine. Select variety. Bears huge clusters of bluish-lavender flowers.

Prices:

2 to 3 feet	\$ 2.00
3 to 4 feet	3.00
4 to 5 feet	4.00
5 to 6 feet	5.00

TAMARIX africana (African Tamarisk). 10'-12'. Of somewhat tropical appearance because of its graceful, feathery foliage. Light pink flowers in slender racemes along last year's branches.

3 to 4 feet	\$ 1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50
5 to 6 feet	2.00

VACCINIUM corymbosum (Highbush Blueberry). 8'-10'. A thick, spreading bush with glossy foliage which attains brilliant scarlet and crimson hues in the autumn. Pinkish flowers in May followed by delicious blue-black berries.

2 to 3 feet	\$ 1.50
3 to 4 feet	2.00

Flowers massed for naturalistic effect beside a wide turf walk.

Mattie Edwards Hewitt



VIBURNUM

VIBURNUM acerifolium (Mapleleaf Viburnum). 4'-5'. Compact plant with small maple-like, 3-lobed foliage which turns dark purple in autumn. Yellowish-white flowers appear in May and June, followed by small black fruit.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00

V. carlesi (Fragrant Viburnum). 4'-5'. (B. & B.) Beautiful shrub, usually broader than high. At the time the leaves unfold in the spring it produces an abundance of rounded dome-like clusters of pink-and-white flowers of a delicious clove-like fragrance. One of the choicest flowering shrubs.

2 to 3 feet	\$ 2.00
3 to 4 feet	3.00
4 to 5 feet	5.00

V. cassinoides (White Rod). 6'-10'. A magnificent compact specimen with showy creamy-white flowers in June, followed by conspicuous berries, at first green, but changing through shades of rose-pink, lavender and ripening blue-black.

3 to 4 feet	\$ 1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50
5 to 6 feet	2.00

V. dentatum (Arrow-wood). 12'-15'. Upright, bushy shrub with rich green foliage. Wide clusters of white flowers in June, followed by glittering blue-black berries. Thrives in the shade.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

V. dilatatum (Linden Viburnum). Handsome, free-flowering shrub, especially decorative with its numerous scarlet fruits which persist far into the winter.

3 to 4 feet	\$ 1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50
5 to 6 feet	2.00

V. lantana (Wayfaring Tree). 15'-20'. Tall, upright shrub with broad, wrinkled leaves, downy on the underside. Decorative white flowers and red fruit changing to almost black. Foliage extremely handsome in fall.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

V. molle (Kentucky Viburnum). 10'-12'. Very similar to V. dentatum; leaves somewhat larger and darker green.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

V. opulus (European Cranberrybush). 8'-10'. A dense grower with large leaves and showy white flowers; scarlet fruit. Leaves beautifully tinted in autumn.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

V. opulus sterile (Common Snowball). 8'-10'. An old favorite with large ball-like clusters of pure white flowers late in May.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

V. prunifolium (Blackhaw). 12'-15'. (B. & B.) Tall-growing, of spreading habit. Loose clusters of white flowers against a background of dark green shining foliage. Berries at first pink, changing to glossy black.

3 to 4 feet	\$ 2.00
4 to 5 feet	2.75
5 to 6 feet	3.50

V. sieboldi (Siebold Viburnum). 10'-12'. Glossy leaves and characteristic clusters of white blossoms. Fruit changes from red to black.

3 to 4 feet	\$ 1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50
5 to 6 feet	2.00

V. tomentosum (Doublefile Viburnum). 7'-8'. Strong-growing shrub with horizontally spreading branches and handsome dark green foliage. Broad, loose clusters of dazzling white flowers in early June. Very desirable.

3 to 4 feet	\$ 1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50

V. tomentosum plicatum (Double Japanese Snowball). Similar in habit to V. tomentosum, but the flowers form large, perfectly round balls 3 to 4 inches across. A commanding specimen.

3 to 4 feet	\$ 1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50
5 to 6 feet	2.00

VITEX agnus castus (Lilac Chaste Tree). 5'-6'. Often called Hemp Tree or Monks Pepper Tree. Interesting shrub with a strong aromatic odor; finger-like foliage somewhat grayish beneath, and a profusion of lilac or lavender flowers borne on long spikes.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
5 to 6 feet	1.00

V. agnus castus alba (White Chaste Tree). A white form, similar to the above.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
5 to 6 feet	1.00



Mattie Edwards Hewitt

"I wandered lonely as a
cloud
That floats on high o'er
vale and hill,
When all at once I saw a
crowd,
A host of golden
daffodils."

Wordsworth

WEIGELA

WEIGELA amabilis (Rose Weigela). 6'-8'. Handsome shrub with somewhat drooping branches and magnificent trumpet-shaped flowers of rose-pink. Thrives in most situations.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

W. candida (Snow Weigela). 6'-8'. A hybrid with showy white blossoms.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

W. rosea (Pink Weigela). Very free flowering variety with rose-pink blossoms in spring and early summer.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

WEIGELA HYBRIDS

W. Eva Rathke (Red-flowered Weigela). 4'-5'. Carmine-red flowers with showy white stamens are produced more or less continuously from June to August.

Groenewegeni (Greenway). Red buds open white.

Gustav Mallot. Carmine.

Richesse. Deep pink.

Prices:

3 to 4 feet	\$ 1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50

ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia (Yellow-Root). Derives its name from the yellow wood of its root and stems; leaves also turn bright yellow in fall. Dwarf in stature with an abundance of tiny purplish blooms in early spring. Excellent as a ground cover.

9 to 12 inches	\$.50
12 to 18 inches . . . . .	.75

Perennials

*I*f you are planning your flower garden for permanence, use perennials. They are dependable, each flowering in a particular season, dying down to rest in winter, and reappearing with increased beauty in the spring. They are invaluable in the border, for their sizes vary from the stately, luxuriant delphiniums to the tiny, low-growing border plants. In color, they range from purest white, through every shade of the pastels, to brilliant scarlets and deep, rich purples. Because they flower so accurately within a given time, it is possible to plan exquisite groupings of color and form. It is simple, also, to arrange for a succession of bloom throughout the entire garden season.

As a whole, the perennials are a sturdy group, thriving with little effort, and increasing in size and beauty from year to year. They are quick, however, to show abundant appreciation for cultivating and feeding.

Upon request, we will be glad to send you a copy of our perennial list.

"Yet, the great ocean hath no tone
of power
Mightier to reach the soul, in
thought's hushed hour,
Than yours, ye Lilies!"

Hemans



Perennials and annuals, carefully selected and arranged, maintain an excellent balance of color in the garden throughout the entire blooming season.

Mattie Edwards Hewitt



Vines and Trailers

M

ost growing things combine the qualities of beauty and utility. This is particularly true of vines and trailers, for they serve very definite purposes in the garden design from a practical as well as an artistic point of view. Trained on trellises and fences, they cut off objectionable views, and create an excellent background for blooming flowers. Their airiness and grace soften the outlines of wall or veranda, blending the home beautifully with its surroundings. Vine embowered pergolas, leading from one portion of the garden to another, afford pleasant variety.

While some species depend entirely on the texture and rich coloring of their foliage for their beauty, others bear magnificent panicles of bloom or decorate themselves with brilliant berries.

ACTINIDIA polygama (Silvervine). Hardy vigorous climber with dense variegated leaves; silver-white when young. Small white flowers followed by yellow fruit. Can easily be trained to cover walls or fences.

6 inch pots \$.75

AKEBIA quinata (Fiveleaf Akebia). Climbing vine with dark glossy green foliage. Bears fragrant, clustered, dark brown flowers in June.

5 inch pots \$.75

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A rapid-growing hardy climber with beautiful foliage which turns to rich crimson in fall. Self-climbing.

4 inch pots \$.50
6 inch pots75

A. tricuspidata lowii. Very graceful climber with small apple-green foliage changing to deep red in autumn.

4 inch pots \$.50
6 inch pots75

A. tricuspidata veitchii (Japanese Creeper or Boston Ivy). Well-known handsome vine of rapid growth. Clings closely to any surface and grows into a mat of beautiful, overlapping foliage, brilliantly colored in autumn.

4 inch pots \$.50
6 inch pots75

ARISTOLOCHIA siphon (Dutchman's Pipe). Vigorous and rapid-growing climber bearing brownish-colored flowers, resembling a pipe in shape, hence its name. Very large round leaves give a tropical effect.

4 inch pots \$1.50

BIGNONIA radicans (Trumpet Vine). Strong-growing vine which clings to almost

any surface by means of aerial roots. Produces trumpet-shaped orange-colored flowers in summer. Climbs to 50 feet or more.

6 inch pots \$.75

B. Mme. Galen. Unusually attractive hybrid with clusters of salmon-red flowers. Very showy.

6 inch pots \$1.00

CELASTRUS scandens (American Bittersweet). The fruit-bearing sprays of this handsome native vine have long been popular as winter decoration. Large clusters of orange-yellow fruit with scarlet seeds.

Strong field grown plants \$.75

CLEMATIS crispa. Slender vine, 3 to 4 feet. Attractive bell-shaped flowers, showy purple varying lighter.

Pot grown \$.75

C. henryi (Henryi Clematis). Fast-growing hybrid with very large creamy-white blossoms in June.

Pot grown \$.75

C. jackmani (Jackman Clematis). Large flowers, often 4 to 5 inches broad, of velvety-purple, with a broad tuft of pale green stamens in the center.

Pot grown \$.75

C. montana rubens (Montana Clematis). Hardy climber with pink anemone-like blossoms following each other over a long period of time.

Pot grown \$.75

C. paniculata (Sweet Autumn Clematis). One of the most satisfactory flowering climbers. The extremely fragrant white

Hardy Ferns

Comparatively few people are familiar with the exquisite beauty of our woodland ferns, nor realize how graciously they adapt themselves to garden use, if they are properly treated.

Planted in irregular groupings along shaded paths, as companions to scillas, narcissi, or tulips, they are indescribably beautiful. Naturalized in woodland areas they present a picture of fairy-like loveliness. They spread their delicate leaves happily in the moist, shaded glen, or in that portion of the rockery which the sun does not reach. And in the wild garden, with columbine and blood-root, jack-in-the-pulpit and anemone, they are contented indeed!



*Wild Ferns
in a
native setting.*

Richard Averill Smith

ADIANTUM pedatum (Hardy Maiden-hair). The most graceful of all ferns, with delicate fan-shaped fronds supported on glistening black stems.

ATHYRIUM filixfemina (Lady Fern). Hardy variety, but should not be exposed to too strong sunshine.

OSMUNDA cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). Tall, rather coarse but beautiful deep-rooted fern.

O. regalis (Royal Fern). Similar to the above; leaves to 6 feet long; margins finely toothed.

POLYPODIUM vulgare (Common Polypody). Forms mats; widely used on rocks, banks and trees.

POLYSTICHUM acrostichoides (Christmas Fern). Attractive fern of simple cultivation. Native to Asia and Africa.
Large clumps \$.50

Bamboos and Grasses

There are many types of grasses which may be included in the landscape plan with excellent decorative effect. They vary in soil requirements, some thriving in dry locations; others adding a graceful note to the waterside planting.

Some varieties, such as Agrostis, Briza, Lagurus, and Pennisetum may be cut for wintertime decoration indoors.

Roses

*W*hen the lilacs shed their first faint fragrance on the air, the early climbing roses (as if to serve a challenge) shower their branches with delicate blossoms. In moonlight yellow they come, or golden saffron and rose. Quite in line with the vogue for white, there are pearly petaled varieties. And no scarlet could be more vivid than certain of these prolific bloomers.

Before the climbers have finished their jubilee, the monthly bloomers are out in full array for the June celebration. Could anything be lovelier than the Rose Season at its height? Faithfully they continue to blossom throughout the summer and late into the fall. Small wonder, then, that roses are the best beloved of all garden flowers!

Note: Due to the ever-increasing number of varieties, Rose Lists are constantly changing. In order to keep our customers supplied with the latest listings, our Rose Lists are printed separately and are mailed to our customers spring and fall.



"The rose that lives its little hour
Is prized above the sculptured
flower."

Bryant

Mattie Edwards Hewitt



Water Gardens

A quiet pool, a trickling stream or fountain—any kind of water garden—adds immeasurable beauty to the landscape if properly designed and treated. It fills the garden with an atmosphere of refreshing coolness and contentment, and creates a small world of peace and repose.

Water gardens are relatively simple to construct, but require careful planning in order to settle them comfortably in the landscape, like congenial members of the family. Delightfully informal naturalistic effects may be achieved, or the most stately elegance be introduced through intelligent and artistic arrangement.

The Lawn

Jhe effect of correct landscape design, the most careful planting, the most colorful border, may be ruined by a poorly kept lawn. Of all garden features (the least observed when in good condition and the most quickly noticed when improperly cared for) the lawn is the most important single feature of any landscape plan.

To correct an erroneous popular impression, autumn, not spring, is the best time to seed a lawn. Beginning with early spring, however, the lawn should be fertilized and rolled; throughout the summer, it should be cut regularly, not closer than $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 inches.

During the hot dry summer months, the lawn should be thoroughly watered, in the absence of rain, at least several times a week. Hasty sprinkling at its best is inadequate and usually does more harm than good, for it brings the roots to the surface where they are soon burned by the hot sun.

In the latter part of August or September, the lawn should be re-seeded. New grass germinates well in the cool autumn months and will help to crowd out the spring-germinating weeds.

The foregoing is a simple, general, but very successful, procedure. For further information, consult our staff.

Mattie Edwards Herwitt



Rock Gardens

No other form of horticultural hobby has achieved such popularity as rock gardening. The wide range of effects duplicating Nature appeals to almost everyone and a rock garden is successful only when the rules of Nature, both from the standpoint of design and growing requirements, are closely followed.

A rock garden may be constructed in any location in either sun or shade. There are groups of plants which thrive in the driest, most gravelly soil and those whose roots love the coolness of moist, leafy humus.

To enjoy all of the features of rock gardening, a large area must be devoted to it. However, attractive effects may be derived from limited spaces. In the shady rock garden, many of the delicate woody plants will be a delight in the spring with their myriads of charming blossoms. In the spring and autumn, the dry rock garden will reach the height of its beauty, requiring, as it does, the use of alpine plants and fall-blooming flowers to complete its long sequence of bloom.

So natural an effect has been achieved here that Nature and not man might have conceived it.



Espalier Fruit Trees

J

To those unfamiliar with the term "espalier," let us explain that it denotes a tree or bush trained to grow in any desired form on a trellis or similar support. The demand by persons with limited spaces in their gardens has resulted in the development by horticulturists of small fruit trees which provide two-fold delight—springtime blossom and summer fruit.

The custom of training fruit trees to grow in limited areas has long been an art in Europe and the effectiveness of this treatment, both from a decorative and practical standpoint, has more recently been recognized in America.



Mattie Edwards Hewitt

Espalier fruit trees are ideal for planting along the side of your house, garage or fence. The variety of shapes possible with genuine Espalier trees has no limit.

Large Fruits

Wether grown as a decorative asset to the garden or for its luscious fruit, this type of material will amply repay those who plant it. There is no lovelier sight than that of our native apple trees in full bloom and certainly there is no better reason for growing them than for the yield of plump, palatable fruit.

The same is true of all our fruit-bearing trees. They have a distinct artistic value in addition to their usefulness.

APPLES:

Baldwin	
Delicious	
Duchess of Oldenburg	
Fameuse	
Grimes Golden	
McIntosh	
Lemon	
Red Astrachan	
Smokehouse	
Winesap	
Winter Banana	
Yellow Transparent	
York Imperial	
4 to 5 feet	\$.75
5 to 6 feet	1.00

CRABAPPLES:

Hyslop	
Transparent	
4 to 5 feet	\$.75
5 to 6 feet	1.00

CHEERIES (SWEET):

Black Tartarian	
Governor Wood	
Lambert	
Napoleon	
Yellow Spanish	
4 to 5 feet	\$ 1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

CHEERIES (SOUR):

Early Richmond	
Montmorency	
English Morello	
4 to 5 feet	\$ 1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

PEARS:

Anjou	
Bartlett	
Duchess	
Douglas	
Kieffer	
Seckel	
Duchess d'Angouleme	
4 to 5 feet	\$ 1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

PEACHES:

Belle	
Carman	
Champion	
Elberta	
Golden Jubilee	
Late Crawford	
Rochester	
4 to 5 feet	\$.75
5 to 6 feet	1.00

PLUMS:

Abundance	
Burbank	
Red June	
Shipper's Pride	
Shropshire Damson	
4 to 5 feet	\$ 1.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50

APRICOTS:

Early Golden	
Moorpark	
4 to 5 feet	\$.90
5 to 6 feet	1.40

We can supply larger trees in all listed varieties.

Small Fruits and Berries

J

The culture of fine berries and small fruits in the home garden is a fascinating diversion which pays rich and delicious dividends. And that portion of the garden given over to them may be designed to present a most attractive appearance.

BLACKBERRIES:

Blower	
Eldorado	
Mountain Pocono	
Ward	
Per dozen	\$1.50
Per 100	4.00

GRAPES:

Champagne	
Concord	
Green Mountain	
Worden	
Each	\$.35

RASPBERRIES:

Cumberland	
Latham	
St. Regis	
Per dozen	\$1.50
Per 100	4.00

STRAWBERRIES:

Fairfax	
Big Joe	
Chesapeake	
Mastodon	
Per 25	\$.85
Per 100	1.50

Annuals

A

nnuals have great display value in the garden, giving abundant bloom over a long season. They are invaluable for cutting and for filling in the bare spaces left by spring blooming perennials.



Each spring we propagate a wide variety of the best annuals for general garden use. These sturdy, potted plants may be obtained at our Nurseries in Rockville, Md., or through our Landscape Department, 1318 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mattie Edwards Hewitt

Plants for Special Locations

J

To assist you in choosing the proper plants for different purposes, we have selected a number of varieties, embracing evergreen trees and shrubs, deciduous trees and shrubs, perennials, etc., which will thrive in specified locations. While the list which follows is in no way complete, it does include a number of the more popular varieties. If you have any questions regarding the adaptability of any plant to a location, our staff will be glad to advise you.

FOR DRY LOCATION

TREES—Deciduous:

- ACER campestre
- A. ginnala
- A. saccharum
- BETULA populifolia
- FAGUS in variety
- QUERCUS alba
- Q. coccinea

TREES—Evergreen:

- ABIES balsamea
- JUNIPERUS chinensis
- J. communis
- J. virginiana
- PICEA excelsa
- PINUS montana mughus
- P. resinosa
- P. strobus
- P. sylvestris

SHRUBS—Deciduous:

- AMORPHA fruticosa

- ACANTHOPanax pentaphyllum
- BERBERIS thunbergii
- CALYCANTHUS floridus
- COLUTEA arborescens
- CORNUS paniculata
- CYTISUS scoparius
- HAMAMELIS virginiana
- LESPEDEZA formosa
- MYRICA carolinensis
- RHAMNUS cathartica
- SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus
- S. vulgaris
- VACCINUM corymbosum
- VIBURNUM, native varieties

SHRUBS—Evergreen:

- MAHONIA aquifolium
- PACHYSANDRA terminalis

PERENNIALS:

See list of perennials.

FOR WET OR MARSHY PLACES

TREES—Deciduous:

- ACER rubrum
- BETULA nigra
- FRAXINUS americana
- LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua
- MAGNOLIA glauca
- QUERCUS palustris
- SALIX
- TAXODIUM distichum
- ULMUS americana

SHRUBS—Deciduous:

- ARONIA arbutifolia
- A. melanocarpa
- AZALEA viscosa
- BENZOIN aestivale
- CORNUS stolonifera
- ILEX verticillata
- VIBURNUM cassinoides
- V. lentago

SHRUBS—Evergreen:

- ILEX glabra

PERENNIALS:

See list of perennials.

TREES—Evergreen:

- ILEX opaca

FOR SHADED SITUATIONS

TREES—Deciduous:

CERCIS canadensis
CORNUS florida
OXYDENDRUM arboreum

TREES—Evergreen:

ILEX opaca
TAXUS cuspidata
T. cuspidata capitata
TSUGA canadensis
T. caroliniana

SHRUBS—Deciduous:

AMELANCHIER canadensis
ARONIA arbutifolia
A. melanocarpa
AZALEA arborescens
A. nudiflora
A. vaseyi
A. viscosa
BENZOIN aestivale
CALYCANTHUS floridus
CORNUS amomum
C. mas
FORSYTHIA
HAMAMELIS virginiana
HYDRANGEA arborescens

MYRICA cerifera
LIGUSTRUM
LONICERA
PHILADELPHUS
RHODOTYPOS kerrioides
SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus
S. vulgaris
VIBURNUM

SHRUBS—Evergreen:

AZALEAS in variety
BUXUS sempervirens
ILEX crenata
I. glabra
KALMIA latifolia
LEUCOTHOE catesbaei
MAHONIA aquifolium
PACHYSANDRA terminalis
PIERIS floribunda
P. japonica
RHODODENDRON in variety

VINES:

EUONYMUS radicans
HEDERA helix
VINCA minor

GROUND COVERS

FOR SHADY PLACES:

CONVALLARIA majalis
EUONYMUS radicans coloratus
E. radicans minimus
HEDERA helix
PACHISTIMA
PACHYSANDRA terminalis
TAXUS canadensis
T. repandens
VINCA minor

FOR SUNNY PLACES:

CALLUNA
HYPERICUM calycinum
H. moserianum
JUNIPERUS communis depressa
J. horizontalis
J. squamata
LONICERA japonica halliana
PACHYSANDRA terminalis
PUERARIA thunbergiana
ROSES—rambler type in variety

HEDGES

TREES—Deciduous:

ACER campestre
A. ginnala
CARPINUS betulus
C. carolinianum
CRATAEGUS in variety
FAGUS sylvatica
PLATANUS orientalis
TILIA cordata

PINUS resinosa

P. strobus
P. sylvestris
TAXUS in variety
THUJA in variety
TSUGA canadensis
T. caroliniana

TREES—Evergreen:

JUNIPERUS pfitzeriana
J. virginiana
ILEX opaca
PICEA excelsa

SHRUBS—Deciduous:

ABELIA grandiflora
BERBERIS in variety
CYDONIA japonica
DEUTZIA in variety
FORSYTHIA in variety
HIBISCUS in variety

LIGUSTRUM in variety
 LONICERA in variety
 PHILADELPHUS in variety
 ROSA hugonis
 R. rugosa
 R. polyantha
 SPIREA in variety
 SYRINGA in variety
 VIBURNUM in variety

SHRUBS—Evergreen:

AZALEAS in variety

BERBERIS julianae
 B. sargentiana
 B. verruculosa
 BUXUS sempervirens
 B. sempervirens suffruticosa
 ELEAGNUS pungens reflexa
 ILEX in variety
 LIGUSTRUM lucidum
 PYRACANTHA in variety
 PIERIS japonica

PLANTS FOR COVERING BANKS

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS:

COTONEASTER—spreading type
 JUNIPERUS—spreading type
 EUONYMUS radicans coloratus
 PACHYSANDRA terminalis
 PYRACANTHA coccinea
 P. yunnanensis

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS AND VINES:

ACANTHOPanax pentaphyllum
 CELASTRIS scandens

HEDERA helix
 HYPERICUM calycinum
 H. moserianum
 LONICERA japonica halliana
 JASMINUM nudiflorum
 MYRICA cerifera
 SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus
 S. vulgaris
 ROSES—rambler type
 VINCA minor

PLANTS FOR ROCK GARDENS

TREES—Deciduous:

CERCIS canadensis
 CORNUS florida
 C. florida rubra

CYTISUS scoparius
 HYPERICUM calycinum
 H. moserianum
 JASMINUM nudiflorum

TREES—Evergreen:

JUNIPERUS—spreading type
 PICEA excelsa conica
 P. excelsa gregoryana
 P. excelsa Maxwellii
 PINUS densiflora umbraculifera
 P. montana mughus
 TAXUS baccata repandens
 T. canadensis
 T. cuspidata nana
 TSUGA canadensis
 T. caroliniana

SHRUBS—Evergreen:

AZALEAS in variety
 CALLUNA in variety
 COTONEASTER—spreading
 EUONYMUS radicans vegetus
 ILEX glabra
 LEUCOTHOE catesbaei
 LONICERA nitida
 MAHONIA aquifolium
 NANDINA domestica
 PACHYSANDRA terminalis
 PIERIS floribunda
 P. japonica

SHRUBS—Deciduous:

CARYOPTERIS incana

PLANTS FOR AUTUMN COLORING

TREES:

ACER ginnala
 A. palmatum
 A. rubrum
 A. saccharum
 CARPINUS caroliniana
 CERCIDIHYLLUM japonicum
 CORNUS florida
 C. florida rubra
 CRATAEGUS in variety
 FAGUS

OXYDENDRUM arboreum
 QUERCUS alba
 Q. coccinea
 Q. palustris
 Q. prinus
 Q. rubra
 Q. velutina

SHRUBS:

ABELIA grandiflora
 ARONIA arbutifolia

A. melanocarpa
 BERBERIS in variety
 CORNUS alba
 C. paniculata
 C. stolonifera
 COTONEASTER in variety

EUONYMUS alatus
 MAHONIA aquifolia
 MYRICA cerifera
 NANDINA domestica
 VIBURNUM in variety

BERRY-BEARING TREES AND SHRUBS

RED BERRIES:

ARONIA arbutifolia
 BENZOIN aestivale
 BERBERIS thunbergii
 CORNUS florida
 C. mas
 COTONEASTER in variety
 CRATAEGUS in variety
 ELEAGNUS in variety
 EUONYMUS alatus
 E. radicans vegetus
 ILEX cornuta
 I. verticillata
 LONICERA in variety
 MALUS in variety (fruits of different colors)
 NANDINA domestica
 PYRACANTHA in variety
 RHUS canadensis
 ROSA blanda
 R. rubiginosa
 R. rugosa
 SORBUS aucuparia
 SYMPHORICARPOS vulgaris
 TAXUS cuspidata
 VIBURNUM in variety

BLACK BERRIES:

AMELANCHIER canadensis
 BERBERIS verruculosa
 ILEX crenata in variety
 I. glabra
 LIGUSTRUM in variety
 RHODOTYPOS kerrioides
 VIBURNUM acerifolium
 V. lantana
 V. sieboldi

WHITE BERRIES:

CORNUS alba siberica
 C. paniculata
 C. stolonifera
 MYRICA
 SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus

BLUE-BLACK BERRIES:

BERBERIS julianae
 CALlicarpa purpurea
 CORNUS amomum
 VACCINUM corymbosum
 VIBURNUM in variety

Condition of Sale

ORDERS: All orders are accepted subject to prior sale, condition of stock and other conditions beyond our control. We warrant all stock to be true to name, full count, up to grade. We replace, free of charge, such stock as may prove untrue to name.

PRICES: The prices named in this catalogue cancel all previous lists and are subject to change without notice.

STOCK: Stock specially selected by customers at the nursery will be charged according to its value.

GUARANTEE: We replace, free of charge, stock planted by us (except roses and perennials) which does not survive the first season. In no case are we responsible for replacing more than the size of material originally planted. Stock planted in window boxes or urns is not guaranteed. ***All of the foregoing guarantees are void unless the accounts for the same are settled not later than sixty days following the date of the planting.***

TERMS: Cash with order. Charge accounts for credit may be opened upon receipt of satisfactory credit references. Overdue accounts are subject to interest at six per cent.

CLAIMS: Claims must be made within five days after receipt of goods. Stock delivered in good condition, and once accepted, is not returnable.

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